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SELECTIONS FROM PLUTARCH'S LIFE OF CAESAR

R. L. A. DU PONTET

OXFORD: AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

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SELECTIONS FROM PLUTARCH'S LIFE OF CAESAR

EDITED BY

R. L. A. DU PONTET, M.A.

OXFORD

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PREFACE

THIS selection of passages from Plutarch's *Life of Caesar* was first put together in narrower compass by the Editor, as a means of providing young boys beginning Greek with a text sufficiently easy that would also be in relation with their Latin book, *Caesar*. Read in conjunction with some part of Caesar's *Commentaries* and Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*, it was found so stimulating for intelligent and backward boys alike that it is hoped the book, extended to embrace all the leading points of the *Life*, may be found a suitable way of introducing Middle Forms to one of the masterpieces of ancient literature.

It was thought best not to interfere with the order of Plutarch's narrative. The pieces are therefore not graduated in difficulty. But the form of the narrative makes it easy for a master to omit any pieces found too hard for the first time of reading through.

A few liberties have been taken with the text, chiefly in the way of omission or con-

traction of over-long sentences, in order to make the pieces of nearly uniform length. Only some half-dozen single words have been altered to more usual synonyms.

The notes are intended to facilitate and supplement the use of Liddell and Scott's small lexicon. The Editor has worked through the whole book with its help, and hopes he has left nothing unexplained which cannot with care be found in it.

The notes are not intended to add to the burden of boys who find making out the Greek quite sufficiently hard. Thus, no references to Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* are given beyond the titles to some of the pieces. The play should certainly be read concurrently, if not in an hour specially set apart, then in the last ten minutes of any lesson better known than usual. The dullest boy will recognize the parallels, and the pleasure of discovery will make living knowledge of what would otherwise be a mere 'tip' for a mark.

R. L. A. Du Pontet.

Winchester,
April, 1906.

SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF JULIUS CAESAR

§ 1.—*Sulla's saying about young Caesar. Caesar escapes from Italy and is taken by pirates.*

Σύλλας, οὔτε ἐλπίσιν οὔτε φόβῳ δυνηθεὶς ἀπο-σπάσαι Καίσαρος τὴν Κίννα θυγατέρα Κορνηλίαν, περὶ δὲ ἀναιρέσεως αὐτοῦ βουλευόμενος, ἐνίων λεγόντων ὡς οὐκ ἔχοι λόγον ἀποκτείνειν παῖδα τηλικοῦτον, οὐκ ἔ-φη νοῦν ἔχειν αὐτούς, εἰ μὴ πολλοὺς ἐν τῷ παιδὶ τούτῳ Μαρίους ἐν-ορῶσι. ταύτης τῆς φωνῆς ἀν-ενεχθείσης πρὸς Καίσαρα, συχνὸν μέν τινα χρόνον πλανώμενος ἐν Σαβίνοις ἔ-κλεπτεν ἑαυτόν· ἔπειτα κατὰ νύκτα περι-πίπτει στρατιώταις τοῦ Σύλλα. ὃν τὸν ἡγεμόνα Κορνήλιον πείσας δυοῖν ταλάντοιν ἀφ-είθη, καὶ κατα-βὰς εὐθὺς ἐπὶ θάλατταν, ἐξ-έ-πλευσεν εἰς Βιθυνίαν πρὸς Νικομήδην τὸν βασιλέα. παρ' ᾧ δια-τρίψας χρόνον οὐ πολύν, εἶτα ἀπο-πλέων ἁλίσκεται περὶ τὴν Φαρμακοῦσαν νῆσον ὑπὸ λῃστῶν ἤδη τότε στόλοις μεγάλοις καὶ σκάφεσιν ἀναριθμήτοις κατ-εχόντων τὴν θάλατταν.

§ 2.—*Caesar treats the pirates with contempt, and threatens them with death.*

Πρῶτον μὲν οὖν αἰτηθεὶς ὑπ᾽ αὐτῶν λύτρα εἴκοσι τάλαντα κατ-ε-γέλασεν ὡς οὐκ εἰδότων ὃν ἡρήκοιεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ὡμολόγησε πεντήκοντα δώσειν· ἔπειτα τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν ἄλλον εἰς ἄλλην δια-πέμψας πόλιν ἐπὶ τὸν τῶν χρημάτων πορισμόν, ἐν ἀνθρώποις φονικωτάτοις Κίλιξι μεθ᾽ ἑνὸς φίλου καὶ δυοῖν ἀκολούθοιν ἀπο-λελειμμένος οὕτω καταφρονητικῶς εἶχεν, ὥστε πέμπων ὁσάκις ἀνα-παύοιτο προσ-έ-ταττεν αὐτοῖς σιωπᾶν. Ἡμέραις δὲ τεσσαράκοντα δυοῖν δεούσαις, ὥσπερ οὐ φρουρούμενος, ἀλλὰ δορυφορούμενος ὑπ᾽ αὐτῶν, ἐπὶ πολλῆς ἀδείας συν-έ-παιζε καὶ συν-ε-γυμνάζετο. Καὶ ποιήματα γράφων καὶ λόγους τινὰς ἀκροαταῖς ἐκείνοις ἐχρῆτο, καὶ τοὺς μὴ θαυμάζοντας ἄντικρυς ἀπαιδεύτους καὶ βαρβάρους ἀπ-ε-κάλει καὶ σὺν γέλωτι πολλάκις ἠπείλησε κρεμᾶν αὐτούς.

§ 3.—*The pirates laugh at Caesar's threats, but Caesar puts them to death.*

Οἱ δὲ ἔ-χαιρον ἀφελείᾳ τινὶ καὶ παιδιᾷ τὴν παρρησίαν ταύτην νέμοντες. Ὡς δὲ ἦκεν ἐκ Μιλήτου τὰ λύτρα καὶ δοὺς ἀφ-είθη, πλοῖα πληρώσας εὐθὺς ἐκ τοῦ Μιλησίων λιμένος ἐπὶ τοὺς λῃστὰς ἀν-ήγετο· καὶ κατα-λαβὼν ἔτι πρὸς τῇ νήσῳ ναυλοχοῦντας ἐ-κράτησε τῶν πλείστων. Καὶ τὰ μὲν χρήματα λείαν ἐ-ποιήσατο, τοὺς δὲ ἄνδρας ἐν Περγάμῳ κατα-θέμενος εἰς τὸ δεσμωτήριον αὐτὸς ἐ-πορεύθη πρὸς τὸν διέποντα τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἰούνιον, ὡς ἐκείνῳ προσ-ῆκον ὄντι στρατηγῷ κολάσαι τοὺς ἁλωκότας. Ἐκείνου δὲ καὶ τῶν χρημάτων ἐπιθυμοῦντος (ἦν γὰρ οὐκ ὀλίγα) καὶ περὶ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων σκέψεσθαι φάσκοντος ἐπὶ σχολῆς, χαίρειν ἐάσας αὐτὸν ὁ Καῖσαρ εἰς Πέργαμον ᾤχετο, καὶ προ-αγαγὼν τοὺς λῃστὰς ἅπαντας ἀν-ε-σταύρωσεν, ὥσπερ αὐτοῖς δοκῶν παίζειν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ προ-ειρήκει πολλάκις.

§ 4.—*Caesar might have been the first of orators, but prefers to be the first of generals.*

Ἐκ δὲ τούτου, τῆς Σύλλα δυνάμεως ἤδη μαραινομένης καὶ τῶν οἴκοι καλούντων αὐτόν, ἔ-πλευσεν εἰς Ῥόδον ἐπὶ σχολὴν πρὸς Ἀπολλώνιον τὸν τοῦ Μόλωνος, οὗ καὶ Κικέρων ἠκροᾶτο, σοφιστεύοντος ἐπιφανῶς καὶ τὸν τρόπον ἐπιεικοῦς εἶναι δοκοῦντος. Λέγεται δὲ καὶ φῦναι πρὸς λόγους πολιτικοὺς ὁ Καῖσαρ ἄριστα καὶ δια-πονῆσαι φιλοτιμότατα τὴν φύσιν, ὡς τὰ δευτερεῖα μὲν ἀδηρίτως ἔχειν, τὸ δὲ πρωτεῖον, ὅπως τῇ δυνάμει καὶ τοῖς ὅπλοις πρῶτος εἴη μᾶλλον ἀσχόλως ἔχων, ἀφ-εῖναι· ὥστε τοῦτο τῆς ἐν τῷ λέγειν δεινότητος ὑπὸ στρατειῶν καὶ πολιτείας, ᾗ κατ-ε-κτήσατο τὴν ἡγεμονίαν, οὐκ ἐξ-ίκετο. Αὐτὸς δ' οὖν ὕστερον ἐν τῇ πρὸς Κικέρωνα περὶ Κάτωνος ἀντιγραφῇ παρ-αιτεῖται μὴ στρατιωτικοῦ λόγον ἀνδρὸς ἀντ-εξετάζειν πρὸς δεινότητα ῥήτορος εὐφυοῦς καὶ σχολὴν ἐπὶ τοῦτο πολλὴν ἄγοντος.

§ 5.—*Growth of Caesar's power. A portrait by Cicero.*

Ἦν δέ τις καὶ ἀπὸ δείπνων καὶ τραπέζης καὶ ὅλως τῆς περὶ τὴν δίαιταν λαμπρότητος αὐξανομένη κατὰ μικρὸν αὐτῷ δύναμις εἰς τὴν πολιτείαν. Ἦν τὸ πρῶτον οἱ φθονοῦντες περιεώρων ἀνθοῦσαν ἐν τοῖς πολλοῖς· ὀψὲ δὲ ἤσθοντο ὡς οὐδεμίαν ἀρχὴν πράγματος ἡγητέον μικράν, ἣν οὐ ταχὺ ποιεῖ μεγάλην τὸ ἐνδελεχὲς καὶ τὸ καταφρονηθεῖσαν μὴ κωλυθῆναι. Ὁ γοῦν πρῶτος ὑπ-ιδέσθαι δοκῶν αὐτὸν καὶ φοβηθῆναι, καὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ φιλανθρώπῳ καὶ ἱλαρῷ κε-κρυμμένην δεινότητα τοῦ ἤθους κατα-μαθὼν Κικέρων ἔ-λεγε τοῖς ἄλλοις ἅπασιν ἐπιβουλεύμασιν αὐτοῦ καὶ πολιτεύμασι τυραννικὴν ἐνορᾶν διάνοιαν, "Ἀλλ' ὅταν" ἔ-φη "τὴν κόμην οὕτω δια-κειμένην περιττῶς ἴδω κἀκεῖνον ἑνὶ δακτύλῳ κνώμενον, οὔ μοι δοκεῖ πάλιν οὗτος ἄνθρωπος εἰς νοῦν ἂν ἐμ-βαλέσθαι τηλικοῦτον κακόν, ἀναίρεσιν τῆς Ῥωμαίων πολιτείας."

§ 6.—*Caesar is elected high priest. His saying to his mother.*

Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ καὶ Μετέλλου τοῦ ἀρχιερέως τελευτήσαντος καὶ τὴν ἱερωσύνην περιμάχητον οὖσαν Ἰσαυρικοῦ καὶ Κάτλου μετ-ιόντων, ἐπιφανεστάτων ἀνδρῶν καὶ μέγιστον ἐν βουλῇ δυναμένων, οὐχ ὑπ-εῖξεν αὐτοῖς ὁ Καῖσαρ, ἀλλὰ κατα-βὰς εἰς τὸν δῆμον ἀντι-παρ-ήγγελλεν. Ἀγχωμάλου δὲ τῆς σπουδῆς φαινομένης ὁ Κάτλος, ἀπὸ μείζονος ἀξίας μᾶλλον ὀρρωδῶν τὴν ἀδηλότητα, προσ-έ-πεμψε πείθων ἀπο-στῆναι τὸν Καίσαρα τῆς φιλοτιμίας ἐπὶ πολλοῖς χρήμασιν. Ὁ δὲ καὶ πλείω προσδανεισάμενος ἔ-φη δι-αγωνιεῖσθαι. Τῆς δὲ ἡμέρας ἐν-στάσης καὶ τῆς μητρὸς ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας αὐτὸν οὐκ ἀδακρυτὶ προ-πεμπούσης, ἀσπασάμενος αὐτήν "Ὦ μῆτερ" εἶπε "τήμερον ἢ ἀρχιερέα τὸν υἱὸν ἢ φυγάδα ὄψει." Διενεχθείσης δὲ τῆς ψήφου καὶ γενομένης ἀμίλλης ἐ-κράτησε.

§ 7.—*Caesar defends the Catilinarian conspirators. He is spared by Cicero.*

Κικέρωνος τοῦ ὑπάτου γνώμας ἐρωτῶντος περὶ κολάσεως τῶν περὶ Κατιλίναν, οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι μέχρι Καίσαρος θανατοῦν ἐ-κέλευον, ὁ δὲ Καῖσαρ ἀνα-στὰς λόγον δι-ἦλθε πε-φρον-τισμένον, ὡς ἀπο-κτεῖναι μὲν ἀκρίτους ἄνδρας ἀξιώματι καὶ γένει λαμπροὺς οὐ δοκεῖ πάτριον οὐδὲ δίκαιον εἶναι. Καίσαρι δὲ τῆς βουλῆς ἐξ-ιόντι πολλοὶ τῶν Κικέρωνα φρουρούντων τότε νέων γυμνὰ τὰ ξίφη συν-δραμόντες ἐπ-έ-σχον. Ἀλλὰ Κουρίων τε λέγεται τῇ τηβέννῳ περι-βαλὼν ὑπ-εξ-αγαγεῖν, αὐτός τε ὁ Κικέρων, ὡς οἱ νεανίσκοι προσ-έ-βλεψαν, ἀνα-νεῦσαι, φοβηθεὶς τὸν δῆμον ἢ τὸν φόνον ὅλως ἄδικον καὶ παράνομον ἡγούμενος. Τοῦτο μὲν οὖν οὐκ οἶδα ὅπως ὁ Κικέρων, εἴπερ ἦν ἀληθές, ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ὑπατείας οὐκ ἔ-γραψεν· αἰτίαν δὲ εἶχεν ὕστερον ὡς ἄριστα τῷ καιρῷ τότε παρα-σχόντι κατὰ τοῦ Καίσαρος μὴ χρησάμενος.

§ 8.—"*Better to be first in a village, than second at Rome.*"

Ὁ δὲ Καῖσαρ εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τῆς στρατηγίας τῶν ἐπαρχιῶν τὴν Ἰβηρίαν ἔ-λαβε. Λέγεται δέ, τὰς Ἄλπεις ὑπερ-βάλλοντος αὐτοῦ καὶ πολίχνιόν τι βαρβαρικὸν καὶ λυπρὸν παρ-ερχομένου, τοὺς ἑταίρους ἅμα γέλωτι καὶ μετὰ παιδιᾶς "Ἦ που" φάναι "κἀνταῦθά τινές εἰσιν ὑπὲρ ἀρχῶν φιλοτιμίαι καὶ περὶ πρωτείων ἅμιλλαι;" τὸν δὲ Καίσαρα σπουδάσαντα πρὸς αὐτοὺς εἰπεῖν "Ἐγὼ μὲν ἐ-βουλόμην παρὰ τούτοις εἶναι μᾶλλον πρῶτος ἢ παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις δεύτερος." Ὁμοίως δὲ πάλιν ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ σχολῆς οὔσης ἀνα-γιγνώσκοντά τι τῶν περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου γεγραμμένων σφόδρα γενέσθαι πρὸς ἑαυτῷ πολὺν χρόνον, εἶτα καὶ δακρῦσαι· τῶν δὲ φίλων θαυμασάντων τὴν αἰτίαν εἰπεῖν· "Οὐ δοκεῖ ὑμῖν ἄξιον εἶναι λύπης, εἰ τηλικοῦτος μὲν ὢν Ἀλέξανδρος ἤδη τοσούτων ἐ-βασίλευεν, ἐμοὶ δὲ λαμπρὸν οὐδὲν οὔπω πέπρακται;"

§ 9.—*Caesar in Spain.*

Τῆς γοῦν Ἰβηρίας ἐπι-βὰς εὐθὺς ἦν ἐνεργός, ὥσθ' ἡμέραις ὀλίγαις δέκα σπείρας συν-αγαγεῖν πρὸς ταῖς πρότερον οὔσαις εἴκοσι, καὶ στρατεύσας ἐπὶ Καλαϊκοὺς καὶ Λυσιτανοὺς κρατῆσαι καὶ προ-ελθεῖν ἄχρι τῆς ἔξω θαλάσσης τὰ μὴ πρότερον ὑπ-ακούοντα Ῥωμαίοις ἔθνη καταστρεφόμενος. Θέμενος δὲ τὰ τοῦ πολέμου καλῶς οὐ χεῖρον ἐ-βράβευε τὰ τῆς εἰρήνης, ὁμόνοιάν τε ταῖς πόλεσι καθ-ιστὰς καὶ μάλιστα τὰς τῶν χρεωφειλετῶν καὶ δανειστῶν ἰώμενος διαφοράς. Ἔ-ταξε γὰρ τῶν προσ-ιόντων τοῖς ὀφείλουσι καθ' ἕκαστον ἐνιαυτὸν δύο μὲν μέρη τὸν δανειστὴν ἀν-αιρεῖσθαι, τῷ δὲ λοιπῷ χρῆσθαι τὸν δεσπότην, ἄχρι ἂν οὕτως ἐκ-λυθῇ τὸ δάνειον. Ἐπὶ τούτοις εὐδοκιμῶν ἀπ-ηλλάγη τῆς ἐπαρχίας, αὐτός τε πλούσιος γεγονὼς καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας ὠφεληκὼς ἀπὸ τῶν στρατειῶν καὶ προσ-ηγορευμένος αὐτοκράτωρ ὑπ' αὐτῶν.

§ 10.—*How Caesar surpassed all other generals.*

Ὁ δὲ τῶν πολέμων οὓς ἐ-πολέμησε μετὰ ταῦτα, καὶ τῶν στρατειῶν αἷς ἡμερώσατο τὴν Κελτικὴν χρόνος, οὐκ ἔστιν ὅτου τῶν μάλιστα τεθαυμασμένων ἐφ' ἡγεμονίᾳ καὶ μεγίστων γεγονότων ἀπολείποντα πολεμιστὴν καὶ στρατηλάτην ἀπ-έ-δειξεν αὐτόν, ἀλλ' εἴτε Φαβίους καὶ Σκηπίωνας καὶ Μετέλλους εἴτε τοὺς κατ' αὐτὸν ἢ μικρὸν ἔμπροσθεν αὐτοῦ, Σύλλαν καὶ Μάριον, ἢ καὶ Πομπήϊον αὐτὸν παρα-βάλοι τις, αἱ Καίσαρος ὑπερ-βάλλουσι πράξεις τὸν μὲν χαλεπότητι τόπων ἐν οἷς ἐ-πολέμησε, τὸν δὲ μεγέθει χώρας ἣν προσ-ε-κτήσατο, τὸν δὲ πλήθει καὶ βίᾳ πολεμίων οὓς ἐ-νίκησε, τὸν δὲ ἐπιεικείᾳ καὶ πραότητι πρὸς τοὺς ἁλισκομένους, τὸν δὲ δώροις καὶ χάρισι πρὸς τοὺς συ-στρατευομένους, πάντας δὲ τῷ πλείστας μεμαχῆσθαι μάχας καὶ πλείστους ἀν-ῃρηκέναι τῶν ἀντι-ταχθέντων.

§ 11.—*The wonderful courage with which Caesar inspired his men. The deeds of Acilius at Massilia, and Cassius Scaeva at Dyrrhachium.*

Εὐνοίᾳ δὲ καὶ προθυμίᾳ στρατιωτῶν ἐ-χρήσατο τοσαύτῃ περὶ αὐτόν, ὥστε ἀμάχους καὶ ἀνυποστάτους φέρεσθαι πρὸς πᾶν δεινὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς Καίσαρος δόξης. Οἷος ἦν τοῦτο μὲν Ἀκίλιος, ὃς ἐν τῇ περὶ Μασσαλίαν ναυ- 5
μαχίᾳ νεὼς πολεμίας ἐπι-βεβηκὼς τὴν μὲν δεξιὰν ἀπ-ε-κόπη χεῖρα μαχαίρᾳ, τῇ δὲ ἑτέρᾳ τὸν θυρεὸν οὐκ ἀφ-ῆκεν, ἀλλὰ τύπτων εἰς τὰ πρόσωπα τοὺς πολεμίους ἀπ-έ-στρεψε πάντας καὶ τοῦ σκάφους ἐπ-ε-κράτησε. 10

Τοῦτο δὲ Κάσσιος Σκεύας, ὃς ἐν τῇ περὶ Δυρράχιον μάχῃ τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν ἐκ-κοπεὶς τοξεύματι, τὸν δὲ ὦμον ὑσσῷ καὶ τὸν μηρὸν ἑτέρῳ δι-ελημένος, τῷ δὲ θυρεῷ βελῶν ἑκατὸν καὶ τριάκοντα πληγὰς ἀνα-δεδεγμένος, ἐ-κάλει τοὺς 15
πολεμίους ὡς παρα-δώσων ἑαυτόν. Δυοῖν δὲ προσ-ιόντων, τοῦ μὲν ἀπ-έ-κοψε τὸν ὦμον τῇ μαχαίρᾳ τὸν δὲ κατὰ τοῦ προσώπου πατάξας ἀπ-έ-στρεψεν, αὐτὸς δὲ δι-ε-σώθη.

§ 12.—*Bravery of a soldier in Britain. The pride of Granius Petronius.*

Ἐν δὲ Βρεττανίᾳ, τῶν πολεμίων εἰς ἕλος ἐμπεσοῦσι τοῖς πρώτοις ταξιάρχοις ἐπι-θεμένων, στρατιώτης, ὠσάμενος εἰς μέσους καὶ πολλὰ καὶ περίοπτα τόλμης ἀπο-δειξάμενος ἔργα τοὺς μὲν ταξιάρχους ἔ-σωσεν, αὐτὸς δὲ χαλεπῶς ἄνευ τοῦ θυρεοῦ, τὰ μὲν νηχόμενος, τὰ δὲ βαδίζων, τὸ ἕλος δι-ε-πέρασε. Θαυμαζόντων δὲ τῶν περὶ τὸν Καίσαρα, αὐτὸς δεδακρυμένος προσέπεσε τῷ Καίσαρι, συγγνώμην αἰτούμενος ἐπὶ τῷ προ-έσθαι τὸν θυρεόν.

Ἐν δὲ Λιβύῃ ναῦν ἐλόντες οἱ περὶ Σκηπίωνα Καίσαρος, ἐν ᾗ Γράνιος Πετρώνιος ἐπ-έ-πλει ταμίας ἀπο-δεδειγμένος, τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἐ-ποιοῦντο λείαν, τῷ δὲ ταμίᾳ διδόναι τὴν σωτηρίαν ἔ-φασαν. Ὁ δὲ εἰπών, ὅτι τοῖς Καίσαρος στρατιώταις οὐ λαμβάνειν, ἀλλὰ διδόναι σωτηρίαν ἔθος ἐστίν, ἑαυτὸν τῷ ξίφει πατάξας ἀν-είλε.

§ 13.—*How Caesar won the affection of his men. His generosity. His endurance.*

Τὰ δὲ τοιαῦτα λήματα καὶ τὰς φιλοτιμίας αὐτὸς ἀν-έ-θρεψε Καῖσαρ, πρῶτον μὲν τῷ χαρίζεσθαι καὶ τιμᾶν ἀφειδῶς ἐνδεικνύμενος, ὅτι τὸν πλοῦτον οὐκ εἰς τρυφὴν ἰδίαν ἄθλα δὲ τῆς ἀνδραγαθίας τοῖς ἀξίοις τῶν στρατιωτῶν φυλάττει· ἔπειτα τῷ πάντα μὲν κίνδυνον ἑκὼν ὑφ-ίστασθαι, πρὸς μηδένα δὲ τῶν πόνων ἀπ-αγορεύειν. Τὸ μὲν οὖν φιλοκίνδυνον οὐκ ἐ-θαύμαζον αὐτοῦ διὰ τὴν φιλοτιμίαν· ἡ δὲ τῶν πόνων ὑπομονὴ παρὰ τὴν τοῦ σώματος δύναμιν ἐγ-καρτερεῖν δοκοῦντος ἐξ-έ-πληττεν, ὅτι καὶ ἰσχνὸς ὢν καὶ τὴν σάρκα λευκὸς καὶ ἁπαλὸς οὐ μαλακίας ἐ-ποιήσατο τὴν ἀρρωστίαν πρόφασιν, ἀλλὰ θεραπείαν τῆς ἀρρωστίας τὴν στρατείαν, ταῖς μακραῖς ὁδοιπορίαις καὶ ταῖς εὐτελέσι διαίταις καὶ τῷ θυραυλεῖν ἀεὶ καὶ ταλαιπωρεῖν ἀπο-μαχόμενος τῷ πάθει καὶ τὸ σῶμα τηρῶν ὑγιεινόν.

§ 14.—*Caesar's industry. His horsemanship.*

Ἐ-κοιμᾶτο μέν γε τοὺς πλείστους ὕπνους ἐν ὀχήμασιν ἢ φορείοις, εἰς πρᾶξιν τὴν ἀνάπαυσιν κατα-τιθέμενος, ὠχεῖτο δὲ μεθ' ἡμέραν ἐπὶ τὰ φρούρια καὶ τὰς πόλεις καὶ τοὺς χάρακας, ἑνὸς αὐτῷ συγ-καθημένου παιδὸς τῶν ὑπο-γράφειν ἅμα λέγοντος εἰθισμένων, ἑνὸς δ' ἐξόπισθεν ἐφ-εστη-κότος στρατιώτου ξίφος ἔχοντος. Συντόνως δὲ ἤλαυνεν οὕτως, ὥστε τὴν πρώτην ἔξοδον ἀπὸ Ῥώμης ποιησάμενος ὀγδοαῖος ἐπὶ τὸν Ῥοδανὸν ἐλθεῖν. Τὸ μὲν οὖν ἱππεύειν ἐκ παιδὸς ἦν αὐτῷ ῥᾴδιον· εἴθιστο γὰρ εἰς τοὐπίσω τὰς χεῖρας ἀπ-άγων καὶ τῷ νώτῳ περι-πλέκων ἀνὰ κράτος ἐλαύνειν τὸν ἵππον. Ἐν ἐκείνῃ δὲ τῇ στρατείᾳ προσ-εξ-ήσκησεν ἱππαζόμενος τὰς ἐπιστολὰς ὑπ-αγορεύειν καὶ δυοῖν ὁμοῦ γράφουσιν ἐξ-αρκεῖν, ὡς δὲ Ὄππιός φησι, καὶ πλείοσι.

§ 15.—*Caesar's indifference to his own comfort and care for the feelings of others.*

Τῆς δὲ περὶ τὴν δίαιταν εὐκολίας κἀκεῖνο ποιοῦνται σημεῖον, ὅτι, τοῦ δειπνίζοντος αὐτὸν ἐν Μεδιολάνῳ ξένου Οὐαλλερίου Λέοντος παραθέντος ἀσπάραγον καὶ μύρον ἀντ' ἐλαίου καταχέαντος, αὐτὸς μὲν ἀφελῶς ἔ-φαγε, τοῖς δὲ φίλοις δυσχεραίνουσιν ἐπ-έ-πληξεν. "Ἤρκει γὰρ" ἔ-φη "τὸ μὴ χρῆσθαι τοῖς ἀπ-αρέσκουσιν· ὁ δὲ τὴν τοιαύτην ἀγροικίαν ἐξ-ελέγχων αὐτός ἐστιν ἄγροικος." Ἐν ὁδῷ δέ ποτε συν-ελασθεὶς ὑπὸ χειμῶνος εἰς ἔπαυλιν ἀνθρώπου πένητος, ὡς οὐδὲν ηὗρε πλέον οἰκήματος ἑνὸς μόγις ἕνα δέξασθαι δυναμένου, πρὸς τοὺς φίλους εἰπών, ὡς τῶν μὲν ἐντίμων παρα-χωρητέον εἴη τοῖς κρατίστοις, τῶν δὲ ἀναγκαίων τοῖς ἀσθενεστάτοις, Ὄππιον ἐ-κέλευσεν ἀνα-παύσασθαι· αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ὑπὸ τῷ προθύρῳ ἐ-κάθευδεν.

§ 16.—*Caesar's first campaign in Gaul. He is attacked by the Helvetii.*

Ἀλλὰ γὰρ ὁ μὲν πρῶτος αὐτῷ τῶν Κελτικῶν πολέμων πρὸς Ἑλβητττίους συν-έστη καὶ Τιγυρίνους, οἳ τὰς αὐτῶν δώδεκα πόλεις καὶ κώμας τετρακοσίας ἐμ-πρήσαντες ἐ-χώρουν πρόσω διὰ τῆς ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίοις Γαλατίας, ὥσπερ πάλαι Κίμβροι καὶ Τεύτονες, οὔτε τόλμαν ἐκείνων ὑποδεέστεροι δοκοῦντες εἶναι καὶ πλῆθος ὁμαλῶς τριάκοντα μὲν αἱ πᾶσαι μυριάδες ὄντες, εἴκοσι δὲ αἱ μαχόμεναι μιᾶς δέουσαι. Τούτων Τιγυρίνους μὲν οὐκ αὐτός, ἀλλὰ Λαβιηνὸς πεμφθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ περὶ τὸν Ἄραρα ποταμὸν συν-έτριψεν, Ἑλβητττίων δὲ αὐτῷ πρός τινα πόλιν φίλην ἄγοντι τὴν στρατιὰν καθ' ὁδὸν ἀπροσδοκήτως ἐπι-θεμένων φθάσας ἐπὶ χωρίον καρτερὸν κατ-έ-φυγε. Κἀκεῖ συν-αγαγὼν καὶ παρατάξας τὴν δύναμιν, ὡς ἵππος αὐτῷ προσ-ήχθη "Τούτῳ μὲν" ἔ-φη "νικήσας χρήσομαι πρὸς τὴν δίωξιν.

§ 17.—*Defeat and settlement of the Helvetii.*

Νῦν δὲ ἴωμεν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους·" καὶ πεζὸς ὁρμήσας ἐν-έ-βαλε. Χρόνῳ δὲ καὶ χαλεπῶς ὡσάμενος τὸ μάχιμον περὶ ταῖς ἁμάξαις καὶ τῷ χάρακι τὸν πλεῖστον ἔ-σχε πόνον, οὐκ αὐτῶν μόνων ὑφ-ισταμένων ἐκεῖ καὶ μαχομένων, ἀλλὰ καὶ παῖδες αὐτῶν καὶ γυναῖκες ἀμυνόμενοι μέχρι θανάτου συγ-κατ-ε-κόπησαν, ὥστε τὴν μάχην μόλις εἰς μέσας νύκτας τελευτῆσαι. Καλῷ δὲ τῷ τῆς νίκης ἔργῳ κρεῖττον ἐπ-έ-θηκε τὸ συν-οικίσαι τοὺς δια-φυγόντας ἐκ τῆς μάχης τῶν περι-όντων βαρβάρων καὶ κατ-αναγκάσαι τὴν χώραν ἀνα-λαβεῖν, ἣν ἀπ-έ-λιπον, καὶ τὰς πόλεις, ἃς δι-έ-φθειραν, ὄντας ὑπὲρ δέκα μυριάδας. Ἔ-πραξε δὲ τοῦτο δεδιὼς μὴ τὴν χώραν ἔρημον γενομένην οἱ Γερμανοὶ δια-βάντες κατά-σχωσι.

§ 18.—*Continuation of the first campaign. Ariovistus. The tenth legion.*

Δεύτερον δὲ πρὸς Γερμανοὺς ἄντικρυς ὑπὲρ Κελτῶν ἐ-πολέμησε, καίτοι τὸν βασιλέα πρότερον αὐτῶν Ἀριόβιστον ἐν Ῥώμῃ σύμμαχον πε-ποιημένος· ἀλλ' ἦσαν ἀφόρητοι τοῖς ὑπηκόοις αὐτοῦ γείτονες, καὶ καιροῦ παραδόντος οὐκ ἂν ἐ-δόκουν ἐπὶ τοῖς παρ-οῦσιν ἀτρεμήσειν, ἀλλ' ἐπι-νεμήσεσθαι καὶ καθ-έξειν τὴν Γαλατίαν. Ὁρῶν δὲ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας ἀπο-δειλιῶντας, καὶ μάλιστα ὅσοι τῶν ἐπιφανῶν καὶ νέων αὐτῷ συν-εξ-ῆλθον ὡς δὴ τρυφῇ χρησόμενοι καὶ χρηματισμῷ τῇ μετὰ Καίσαρος στρατείᾳ, συν-αγαγὼν εἰς ἐκκλησίαν ἐ-κέλευσεν ἀπ-ιέναι καὶ μὴ κινδυνεύειν παρὰ γνώμην οὕτως ἀνάνδρως καὶ μαλακῶς ἔχοντας, αὐτὸς δὲ ἔ-φη τὸ δέκατον τάγμα μόνον παρα-λαβὼν ἐπὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους πορεύσεσθαι. Ὁρμῆς δὲ καὶ προθυμίας γενόμενοι πλήρεις ἅπαντες ἠκολούθουν.

§ 19.—*Defeat of the Germans. Their methods of divination.*

Καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἔφοδον αὐτὴν ἐ-τέ-θραυστό τι τῆς γνώμης τοῦ Ἀριοβίστου. Γερμανοῖς γὰρ ἐπι-θήσεσθαι Ῥωμαίους, ὧν ἐπ-ερχομένων οὐκ ἂν ἐ-δόκουν ὑπο-στῆναι, οὐ προσ-δοκήσας ἐ-θαύμαζε τὴν Καίσαρος τόλμαν καὶ τὸν στρατὸν ἐώρα τε-ταραγμένον. Ἔτι δὲ μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς ἤμβλυνε τὰ μαντεύματα τῶν ἱερῶν γυναικῶν, αἳ ποταμῶν δίναις προσ-βλέπουσαι καὶ ῥευμάτων ἑλιγμοῖς καὶ ψόφοις τεκμαιρόμεναι προ-ε-θέσπιζον, οὐκ ἐῶσαι μάχην τίθεσθαι πρὶν ἐπι-λάμψαι νέαν σελήνην. Ταῦτα τῷ Καίσαρι πυνθανομένῳ καὶ τοὺς Γερμανοὺς ἡσυχάζοντας ὁρῶντι καλῶς ἔχειν ἔ-δοξεν ἀπροθύμοις οὖσιν αὐτοῖς συμ-βαλεῖν μᾶλλον ἢ τὸν ἐκείνων ἀναμένοντα καιρὸν καθ-ῆσθαι. Γενομένης δὲ λαμπρᾶς τροπῆς αὐτῶν ἐπὶ σταδίους τετρακοσίους ἄχρι τοῦ Ῥήνου διώξας κατ-έ-πλησε τοῦτο πᾶν νεκρῶν τὸ πεδίον καὶ λαφύρων.

§ 20.—*Pompeius overlooks Caesar's growing power and favour with the people.*

Ταῦτα δια-πραξάμενος τὴν μὲν δύναμιν ἐν Σηκουανοῖς ἀπ-έ-λιπε δια-χειμάσουσαν, αὐτὸς δὲ τοῖς ἐν Ῥώμῃ προσ-έχειν βουλόμενος εἰς τὴν περὶ Πάδον Γαλατίαν κατ-έ-βη, τῆς αὐτῷ δεδο-
5 μένης ἐπαρχίας οὖσαν· ὁ γὰρ καλούμενος Ῥουβίκων ποταμὸς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπὸ ταῖς Ἄλπεσι Κελτικῆς ὁρίζει τὴν ἄλλην Ἰταλίαν. Ἐνταῦθα καθήμενος ἐ-δημαγώγει, πολλῶν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀφ-ικνουμένων, διδοὺς ὧν ἕκαστος δεηθείη, καὶ
10 πάντας ἀπο-πέμπων τὰ μὲν ἔχοντας ἤδη παρ' αὐτοῦ, τὰ δὲ ἐλπίζοντας. Καὶ παρὰ τὸν ἄλλον δὲ πάντα τῆς στρατείας χρόνον ἐ-λάνθανε τὸν Πομπήϊον ἐν μέρει νῦν μὲν τοὺς πολεμίους τοῖς τῶν πολιτῶν ὅπλοις κατα-στρεφόμενος, νῦν δὲ
15 τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων χρήμασιν αἱρῶν τοὺς πολίτας καὶ χειρούμενος.

§ 21.—*The Nervii. Gallantry of Caesar and of the tenth legion.*

Οἱ δὲ Νέρβιοι, γενεὰς καὶ κτήσεις ἔν τινι βυθῷ τῆς ὕλης ἀπωτάτω θέμενοι τῶν πολεμίων αὐτοὶ τῷ Καίσαρι ποιουμένῳ χάρακα καὶ οὐ προσδεχομένῳ τηνικαῦτα τὴν μάχην ἐξακισμύριοι τὸ πλῆθος ὄντες αἰφνιδίως προσ-έ-πεσον, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἱππεῖς ἐ-τρέψαντο, τῶν δὲ ταγμάτων τὸ δωδέκατον καὶ τὸ ἕβδομον περι-σχόντες ἅπαντας ἀπ-έ-κτειναν τοὺς ταξιάρχους. Εἰ δὲ μὴ Καῖσαρ ἁρπάσας τὸν θυρεὸν καὶ δια-σχὼν τοὺς πρὸ αὐτοῦ μαχομένους ἐν-έ-βαλε τοῖς βαρβάροις καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἄκρων τὸ δέκατον κινδυνεύοντος αὐτοῦ κατ-έ-δραμε καὶ δι-έ-κοψε τὰς τάξεις τῶν πολεμίων, οὐδεὶς ἂν δοκεῖ περι-γενέσθαι· νῦν δὲ τῇ Καίσαρος τόλμῃ τὴν λεγομένην ὑπὲρ δύναμιν μάχην ἀγωνισάμενοι τρέπονται μὲν οὐδ' ὡς τοὺς Νερβίους, κατα-κόπτουσι δὲ ἀμυνομένους· πεντακόσιοι γὰρ ἀπὸ μυριάδων ἓξ σωθῆναι λέγονται.

§ 22.—*Caesar's two expeditions to Britain. The death of his daughter Julia, Pompeius' wife.*

Ἡ δὲ ἐπὶ τοὺς Βρεττανοὺς στρατεία τὴν μὲν τόλμαν εἶχεν ὀνομαστήν· πρῶτος γὰρ εἰς τὸν ἑσπέριον Ὠκεανὸν ἐπ-έ-βη στόλῳ, καὶ διὰ τῆς Ἀτλαντικῆς θαλάττης στρατὸν ἐπὶ πόλεμον κομίζων ἔ-πλευσε· καὶ νῆσον ἀπιστουμένην ὡς οὐδὲ οὖσαν κατα-σχεῖν ἐπι-θέμενος προ-ήγαγεν ἔξω τῆς οἰκουμένης τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμονίαν. Δὶς δὲ δια-πλεύσας εἰς τὴν νῆσον ἐκ τῆς ἀντι-πέρας Γαλατίας καὶ κακώσας τοὺς πολεμίους μᾶλλον ἢ τοὺς ἰδίους ὠφελήσας, οὐχ οἷον ἐ-βούλετο τῷ πολέμῳ τέλος ἐπ-έ-θηκεν. Καὶ μέλλων δια-πλεῖν γράμματα ἐ-δέξατο παρὰ τῶν ἐν Ῥώμῃ φίλων, δηλοῦντα τὴν τῆς θυγατρὸς αὐτοῦ τελευτήν. Καὶ μέγα μὲν αὐτὸν ἔ-σχε Πομπήϊον, μέγα δὲ Καίσαρα πένθος, οἱ δὲ φιλοι συν-ε-ταράχθησαν, ὡς τῆς ἐν εἰρήνῃ τὴν πολιτείαν φυλαττούσης οἰκειότητος λελυμένης.

§ 23.—*Siege of Alesia.*

Καὶ δεικνύουσιν Ἀρβέρνοι ξιφίδιον πρὸς ἱερῷ κρεμάμενον, ὡς δὴ Καίσαρος λάφυρον· ὃ θεασάμενος αὐτὸς ὕστερον ἐ-μειδίασε. Τότε δὲ τῶν δια-φυγόντων Ἀρβέρνων οἱ πλεῖστοι μετὰ τοῦ βασιλέως εἰς πόλιν Ἀλησίαν συν-ἐ-φυγον. Καὶ πολιορκοῦντι ταύτην Καίσαρι δοκοῦσαν ἀνάλωτον εἶναι μεγέθει τε τειχῶν καὶ πλήθει τῶν ἀπο-μαχομένων ἐπι-πίπτει παντὸς λόγου μείζων κίνδυνος ἔξωθεν. Ὁ γὰρ ἦν ἐν Γαλατίᾳ κράτιστον ἀπὸ τῶν ἐθνῶν ἀθροισθέν, ἐν ὅπλοις ἦκον ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀλησίαν τριάκοντα μυριάδες· αἱ δ' ἐν αὐτῇ τῶν μαχομένων οὐκ ἐλάττονες ἦσαν ἑπτακαίδεκα μυριάδων, ὥστε ἐν μέσῳ πολέμου τοσούτου τὸν Καίσαρα κατ-ειλημμένον καὶ πολιορκούμενον ἀναγκασθῆναι διττὰ τείχη προ-βαλέσθαι, τὸ μὲν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπ-ελ-ηλυθότων, ὡς, εἰ συν-έλθοιεν αἱ δυνάμεις, κομιδῇ δια-πε-πραγμένων τῶν καθ' αὐτόν.

§ 24.—*Vercingetorix.*

Διὰ πολλὰ μὲν οὖν εἰκότως ὁ πρὸς Ἀλησίᾳ κίνδυνος ἔ-σχε δόξαν, ὡς ἔργα τόλμης καὶ δεινότητος οἷα τῶν ἄλλων ἀγώνων οὐδεὶς παρα-σχόμενος. Οὕτως ὀξέως ἡ τοσαύτη δύναμις, ὥσπερ εἴδωλον ἢ ὄνειρον, ἠφάνιστο καὶ δι-ε-πε-φόρητο, τῶν πλείστων ἐν τῇ μάχῃ πεσόντων. Οἱ δὲ τὴν Ἀλησίαν ἔχοντες οὐκ ὀλίγα πράγματα παρα-σχόντες ἑαυτοῖς καὶ Καίσαρι τέλος παρ-έ-δοσαν ἑαυτούς. Ὁ δὲ τοῦ σύμπαντος ἡγεμὼν πολέμου Οὐεργεντόριξ ἀνα-λαβὼν τῶν ὅπλων τὰ κάλλιστα καὶ κοσμήσας τὸν ἵππον ἐξ-ιππάσατο διὰ τῶν πυλῶν· καὶ κύκλῳ περὶ τὸν Καίσαρα καθεζόμενον ἐλάσας, εἶτα ἀφ-αλόμενος τοῦ ἵππου τὴν μὲν πανοπλίαν ἀπ-έρριψεν, αὐτὸς δὲ καθίσας ὑπὸ πόδας τοῦ Καίσαρος ἡσυχίαν ἦγεν, ἄχρι οὗ παρ-ε-δόθη φρουρησόμενος ἐπὶ τὸν θρίαμβον.

§ 25.—*Pompeius despises Caesar. Caesar prepares for the struggle.*

Καίσαρι δὲ πάλαι μὲν ἐ-δέ-δοκτο κατα-λύειν Πομπήϊον, ὥσπερ ἀμέλει κἀκείνῳ τοῦτον· Κράσσου γὰρ ἐν Πάρθοις ἀπ-ολωλότος, ὃς ἦν ἔφεδρος ἀμφοῖν, ἀπ-ε-λείπετο τῷ μὲν ὑπὲρ τοῦ γενέσθαι μεγίστῳ τὸν ὄντα κατα-λύειν, τῷ δέ, ἵνα μὴ πάθῃ τοῦτο, προ-αν-αιρεῖν ὃν ἐ-δεδοίκει. Τοῦτο δὲ Πομπηΐῳ μὲν ἐξ ὀλίγου φοβεῖσθαι παρ-έστη τέως ὑπερ-ορῶντι Καίσαρος, ὡς οὐ χαλεπὸν ἔργον ὃν αὐτὸς ηὔξησε κατα-λυθῆναι πάλιν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ· Καῖσαρ δὲ ἀπ' ἀρχῆς ὑπόθεσιν ταύτην πε-ποιημένος, ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνταγωνιστῶν ὥσπερ ἀθλητὴς ἑαυτὸν ἀπο-στήσας μακρὰν καὶ τοῖς Κελτικοῖς ἐγ-γυμνασάμενος πολέμοις ἐπ-ήσκησε μὲν τὴν δύναμιν, ηὔξησε δὲ τὴν δόξαν, ἀπὸ τῶν ἔργων εἰς ἀντίπαλον ἀρθεὶς τοῖς Πομπηΐου κατορθώμασιν.

§ 26.—*Pompeius is deceived as to the disposition of Caesar's soldiers. The 'right of the sword.'*

Καὶ ὁ μὲν Πομπήϊος πέμπων ἀπ-ῄτει τοὺς στρατιώτας οὓς ἔ-χρησε τῷ Καίσαρι πρὸς τοὺς Κελτικοὺς ἀγῶνας. Ὁ δὲ ἀπο-πέμπει δωρησάμενος ἕκαστον ἄνδρα πεντήκοντα καὶ διακοσίαις δραχμαῖς. Οἱ δὲ τούτους Πομπηΐῳ κομίσαντες αὐτὸν τὸν Πομπήϊον ἐλπίσι κεναῖς δι-έ-φθειραν, ὡς τῆς Καίσαρος στρατιᾶς, κἂν μόνον ὑπερ-βάλωσιν εἰς Ἰταλίαν, εὐθὺς ἐσομένης πρὸς ἐκεῖνον. Ἐπὶ τούτοις Πομπήϊος ἐ-χαυνοῦτο· καὶ παρασκευῆς μὲν ἠμέλει στρατιωτῶν, ὡς μὴ δεδοικώς, λόγοις δὲ καὶ γνώμαις Καίσαρα κατ-ε-ψηφίζετο, ὃν ἐκεῖνος οὐδὲν ἐ-φρόντιζεν· ἀλλὰ καὶ λέγεταί τινα τῶν ἀφιγμένων παρ' αὐτοῦ ταξιάρχων ἑστῶτα πρὸ τοῦ βουλευτηρίου καὶ πυθόμενον, ὡς οὐ δίδωσιν ἡ γερουσία Καίσαρι χρόνον τῆς ἀρχῆς· "Ἀλλ' αὕτη" φάναι "δώσει" κρούσαντα τῇ χειρὶ τὴν λαβὴν τῆς μαχαίρας.

§ 27.—*Cicero tries to bring about a reconciliation. The tribunes fly to Caesar.*

Ἐπεὶ δὲ παρὰ Καίσαρος ἦκον ἐπιστολαὶ μετριάζειν δοκοῦντος (ἠξίου γὰρ ἀφ-εἰς τὰ ἄλλα πάντα τὴν ἐντὸς Ἄλπεων καὶ τὸ Ἰλλυρικὸν μετὰ δυοῖν ταγμάτων αὐτῷ δοθῆναι, μέχρι οὗ τὴν δευτέραν ὑπατείαν μέτ-εισι), καὶ Κικέρων ὁ ῥήτωρ ἐ-μάλαττε τὸν Πομπήϊον, ὁ δὲ τἆλλα συγχωρῶν τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀφ-ῆρει. Καὶ Κικέρων μὲν ἔ-πειθε τοὺς Καίσαρος φίλους ποιεῖσθαι τὰς διαλύσεις, Πομπηΐου δὲ καμπτομένου οἱ περὶ Λέντλον οὐκ εἴων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς βουλῆς Ἀντώνιον καὶ Κουρίωνα προ-πηλακίσαντες ἐξ-ήλασαν ἀτίμως, τὴν εὐπρεπεστάτην Καίσαρι τῶν προφάσεων αὐτοὶ μηχανησάμενοι, καὶ δι' ἧς μάλιστα τοὺς στρατιώτας παρ-ώξυνεν, ἐπι-δεικνύμενος ἄνδρας ἐλλογίμους καὶ ἄρχοντας ἐπὶ μισθίων ζευγῶν πε-φευγότας ἐν ἐσθῆσιν οἰκετικαῖς. Οὕτω γὰρ ἀπὸ Ῥώμης σκευάσαντες ἑαυτοὺς διὰ φόβον ὑπ-εξ-ῆεσαν.

§ 28.—*Caesar resolves to strike quickly.*

Ἦσαν μὲν οὖν περὶ αὐτὸν οὐ πλείους ἱππέων τριακοσίων καὶ πεντακισχιλίων ὁπλιτῶν· τὸ γὰρ ἄλλο στράτευμα πέραν Ἄλπεων ἀπολελειμμένον ἔμελλον ἄξειν οἱ πεμφθέντες. Ὁρῶν δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν ὢν ἐνίστατο πραγμάτων καὶ τὴν ἔφοδον οὐ πολυχειρίας δεομένην ἐν τῷ παρόντι μᾶλλον ἢ θάμβει τε τόλμης καὶ τάχει καιροῦ καταληπτέαν οὖσαν, ἐκπλήξειν γὰρ ἀπιστούμενος ῥᾷον ἢ βιάσεσθαι μετὰ παρασκευῆς ἐπελθών, τοὺς μὲν ἡγεμόνας καὶ ταξιάρχους ἐκέλευσε μαχαίρας ἔχοντας ἄνευ τῶν ἄλλων ὅπλων κατασχεῖν Ἀρίμινον τῆς Κελτικῆς μεγάλην πόλιν, ὡς ἐνδέχεται μάλιστα φεισαμένους φόνου καὶ ταραχῆς, Ὀρτησίῳ δὲ τὴν δύναμιν παρέδωκεν. Αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν μὲν ἡμέραν διῆγεν ἐν φανερῷ μονομάχοις ἐφεστὼς γυμναζομένοις καὶ θεώμενος.

§ 29.—*Caesar crosses the Rubicon.*

Μικρὸν δὲ πρὸ ἑσπέρας θεραπεύσας τὸ σῶμα καὶ παρ-ελθὼν εἰς τὸν ἀνδρῶνα καὶ συγ-γενόμενος βραχέα τοῖς παρα-κεκλημένοις ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον, ἤδη συ-σκοτάζοντος ἐξ-αν-έστη, καὶ ἤλαυνεν ἑτέραν τινὰ πρῶτον ὁδόν, εἶτα πρὸς τὸ Ἀρίμινον ἐπι-στρέψας, ὡς ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὸν δι-ορίζοντα τὴν ἐντὸς Ἄλπεων Γαλατίαν ἀπὸ τῆς ἄλλης Ἰταλίας ποταμόν (Ῥουβίκων καλεῖται), καὶ λογισμὸς αὐτὸν εἰσ-ῆει τῶν τολμωμένων, τὴν πορείαν ἐπι-στήσας πολλὰ μὲν αὐτὸς πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐ-λογίσατο· πολλὰ δὲ καὶ τοῖς φίλοις συν-ε-βουλεύσατο. Τέλος δὲ μετὰ θυμοῦ τινος τοῦτο δὴ τὸ κοινὸν τοῖς εἰς τύχας ἐμβαίνουσιν ἀπόρους καὶ τόλμας προοίμιον ὑπ-ειπών· "Ἀν-ερρίφθω κύβος," ὥρμησε πρὸς τὴν διάβασιν· καὶ δρόμῳ τὸ λοιπὸν ἤδη χρώμενος εἰσ-έ-πεσε πρὸ ἡμέρας εἰς τὸ Ἀρίμινον καὶ κατ-έ-σχε.

§ 30.—*Panic at Rome.*

Φαώνιος δὲ τὸν Πομπήϊον ἐ-κέλευε τῷ ποδὶ κτυπεῖν τὴν γῆν, ἐπεὶ μεγαληγορῶν ποτε πρὸς τὴν σύγκλητον οὐδὲν εἶα πολυπραγμονεῖν οὐδὲ φροντίζειν ἐκείνους τῆς ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον παρα-σκευῆς· αὐτὸς γάρ, ὅταν ἐπ-ίῃ, κρούσας τὸ ἔδαφος τῷ ποδὶ στρατευμάτων ἐμ-πλήσειν τὴν Ἰταλίαν. Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ τότε πλήθει δυνάμεως ὑπερ-έ-βαλλεν ὁ Πομπήϊος τὴν Καί-σαρος· ἀλλὰ ὑπ' ἀγγελμάτων πολλῶν καὶ ψευδῶν καὶ φόβων, ὡς ἐφ-εστῶτος ἤδη τοῦ πολέμου καὶ πάντα κατ-έχοντος, τὴν πόλιν ἐξ-έ-λιπε κελεύσας ἕπεσθαι τὴν γερουσίαν καὶ μηδένα μένειν τῶν πρὸ τῆς τυραννίδος ᾐρημέ-νων τὴν πατρίδα καὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν.

Οἱ μὲν οὖν ὕπατοι οὐδὲ ἃ νόμος ἐστὶ πρὸ ἐξόδου θύσαντες ἔ-φυγον· ἔ-φευγον δὲ καὶ τῶν βουλευτῶν οἱ πλεῖστοι.

§ 31.—*Labienus' luggage. Domitius' ingratitude.*

Λαβιηνός, ἀνὴρ ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα φίλοις Καίσαρος καὶ συν-ηγωνισμένος ἐν πᾶσι προθυμότατα τοῖς Κελτικοῖς πολέμοις, τότ' ἀπ-έ-δρα πρὸς Πομπήϊον. Ἀλλὰ τούτῳ μὲν καὶ τὰ χρήματα καὶ τὰς ἀποσκευὰς ἀπ-έ-πεμψεν ὁ Καῖσαρ.

Δομιτίῳ δὲ ἡγουμένῳ σπειρῶν τριάκοντα καὶ κατ-έχοντι Κορφίνιον ἐπ-ελθὼν παρ-ε-στρατοπέδευσεν. Ὁ δὲ ἀπο-γνοὺς τὰ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ᾔτησε τὸν ἰατρὸν οἰκέτην ὄντα φάρμακον· καὶ λαβὼν τὸ δοθὲν ἔ-πιεν ὡς τε-θνηξόμενος. Μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ ἀκούσας τὸν Καίσαρα θαυμαστῇ τινι φιλανθρωπίᾳ χρῆσθαι πρὸς τοὺς ἑαλωκότας αὐτὸς αὐτὸν ἀπ-ε-θρήνει καὶ τὴν ὀξύτητα τοῦ βουλεύματος ᾐτιᾶτο. Τοῦ δ' ἰατροῦ θαρρύναντος αὐτόν, ὡς ὑπνωτικόν, οὐ θανάσιμον, πεπωκότα, περιχαρὴς ἀνα-στὰς ἀπ-ήει πρὸς Καίσαρα, καὶ λαβὼν δεξιὰν αὖθις δι-εξ-έ-πεσε πρὸς Πομπήϊον.

§ 32.—*Caesar at Rome. The iron hand in the velvet glove.*

Εἰς δὲ τὴν Ῥώμην ἀν-έ-στρεψε, γεγονὼς ἐν ἡμέραις ἑξήκοντα πάσης ἀναιμωτὶ τῆς Ἰταλίας κύριος. Τοῦ δὲ δημάρχου Μετέλλου κωλύοντος αὐτὸν ἐκ τῶν ἀποθέτων χρήματα λαμβάνειν καὶ νόμους τινὰς προ-φέροντος, οὐκ ἔ-φη τὸν αὐτὸν ὅπλων καὶ νόμων καιρὸν εἶναι· "Σὺ δὲ εἰ τοῖς πραττομένοις δυσκολαίνεις, νῦν μὲν ἐκποδὼν ἄπ-ιθι· παρρησίας γὰρ οὐ δεῖται πόλεμος." Ταῦτα πρὸς τὸν Μέτελλον εἰπὼν ἐ-βάδιζε πρὸς τὰς θύρας τοῦ ταμιείου. Οὐ φαινομένων δὲ τῶν κλειδῶν, χαλκεῖς μετα-πεμψάμενος ἐκ-κόπτειν ἐ-κέλευεν. αὖθις δὲ ἐν-ισταμένου τοῦ Μετέλλου, δια-τεινάμενος ἠπείλησεν ἀπο-κτενεῖν αὐτόν, εἰ μὴ παύσαιτο παρ-ενοχλῶν. "Καὶ τοῦτο," ἔ-φη, "μειράκιον, οὐκ ἀγνοεῖς ὅτι μοι δυσκολώτερον ἦν εἰπεῖν ἢ πρᾶξαι." Οὗτος ὁ λόγος Μέτελλον ἀπ-ελθεῖν ἐ-ποίησε κατα-δείσαντα.

§ 33.—*Caesar having pursued Pompeius into Epirus is in great need of reinforcements, and tries to cross the Adriatic in a small boat.*

Ἐν δὲ Ἀπολλωνίᾳ Καῖσαρ οὐκ ἔχων ἀξιόμαχον τὴν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν, βραδυνούσης δὲ τῆς ἐξ Ἰταλίας ἀπορῶν, δεινὸν ἐ-βούλευσε βούλευμα, κρύφα πάντων εἰς πλοῖον ἐμ-βὰς τὸ μέγεθος δωδεκάσκαλμον ἀν-αχθῆναι πρὸς τὸ Βρεντέσιον, τηλικούτοις στόλοις περιεχομένου τοῦ πελάγους ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων. Νυκτὸς οὖν ἐσθῆτι θεράποντος ἐπι-κρυψάμενος ἐν-έβη, καὶ κατα-βαλὼν ἑαυτὸν ὥς τινα τῶν τυχόντων ἡσύχαζε. Πολὺς δὲ πνεύσας διὰ νυκτὸς πελάγιος ἄνεμος ἄπορον τῷ κυβερνήτῃ παρ-εῖχε τὴν θάλατταν· καὶ μετα-βαλεῖν ἐ-κέλευσε τοὺς ναύτας ὡς ἀπο-στρέψων τὸν πλοῦν. Αἰσθόμενος δὲ ὁ Καῖσαρ ἀνα-δείκνυσιν ἑαυτόν, καὶ τοῦ κυβερνήτου λαβόμενος τῆς χειρὸς ἐκ-πεπληγμένου πρὸς τὴν ὄψιν· "Ἴθι" ἔφη "γενναῖε, τόλμα καὶ δέδιθι μηδέν· Καίσαρα φέρεις καὶ τὴν Καίσαρος τύχην συμ-πλέουσαν."

§ 34.—*Caesar is beaten at Dyrrhachium and comes near to losing his life. His criticism of Pompeius.*

Ὁ δὲ Καῖσαρ ἐ-κινδύνευσεν ἀπ-ολέσαι τὸ στρατόπεδον. Πομπηΐου γὰρ προσ-βάλλοντος οὐδεὶς ἔ-μεινεν, Καῖσαρ δὲ ὑπ-αντιάζων ἐ-πειρᾶτο μὲν ἀνα-στρέφειν τοὺς φεύγοντας, ἐ-πέραινε δὲ οὐδέν, ἀλλ' ἐπι-λαμβανομένου τῶν σημείων ἀπ-έρ-ριπτον οἱ κομίζοντες, ὥστε δύο καὶ τριάκοντα λαβεῖν τοὺς πολεμίους, αὐτὸς δὲ παρὰ μικρὸν ἦλθεν ἀπο-θανεῖν. Ἀνδρὶ γὰρ μεγάλῳ καὶ ῥωμαλέῳ φεύγοντι ἐπι-βαλὼν τὴν χεῖρα μένειν ἐ-κέλευσεν· ὁ δὲ μεστὸς ὢν ταραχῆς ἐπ-ήρατο τὴν μάχαιραν ὡς κατα-σφάξων, φθάνει δὲ ὁ τοῦ Καίσαρος ὑπασπιστὴς ἀποκόψας αὐτοῦ τὸν ὦμον. Οὕτω δὲ ἀπ-έγνω τὰ καθ' αὑτόν, ὥστε, ἐπεὶ Πομπήϊος ὑπ' εὐλαβείας τινὸς ἢ τύχης ἔργῳ μεγάλῳ τέλος οὐκ ἐπ-έ-θηκεν, ἀλλ' ἀν-ε-χώρησεν, εἶπεν ἄρα πρὸς τοὺς φίλους ἀπ-ιὼν ὁ Καῖσαρ "Σήμερον ἂν ἡ νίκη παρὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἦν, εἰ τὸν νικῶντα εἶχον."

§ 35.—*After a long campaign Caesar brings Pompeius to battle in the plain of Pharsalia. Confidence and splendour of the Pompeians.*

Ὡς δὲ εἰς τὴν Φαρσαλίαν ἐμ-βαλόντες ἀμφότεροι κατ-ε-στρατοπεδεύσαντο, ὁ μὲν Πομπήϊος αὖθις ἠθύμει, φασμάτων οὐκ αἰσίων προσγενομένων. Οἱ δὲ περὶ αὐτὸν οὕτω θρασεῖς ἦσαν καὶ τὴν νίκην ταῖς ἐλπίσι προ-ειληφότες, ὥστε φιλονεικεῖν ὑπὲρ τῆς Καίσαρος ἀρχιερωσύνης Δομίτιον καὶ Σπινθῆρα καὶ Σκηπίωνα δι-αμιλλωμένους ἀλλήλοις, πέμπειν δὲ πολλοὺς εἰς Ῥώμην μισθωσομένους οἰκίας ὑπατεύουσι καὶ στρατηγοῦσιν ἐπιτηδείας, ὡς εὐθὺς ἄρξοντας μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον. Μάλιστα δὲ ἐ-σφάδαζον οἱ ἱππεῖς ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην ἠσκημένοι περιττῶς ὅπλων λαμπρότησι καὶ τροφαῖς ἵππων καὶ κάλλει σωμάτων, μέγα φρονοῦντες καὶ διὰ τὸ πλῆθος, ἑπτακισχίλιοι πρὸς χιλίους τοὺς Καίσαρος ὄντες. Ἦν δὲ καὶ τὸ τῶν πεζῶν πλῆθος οὐκ ἀγχώμαλον, ἀλλὰ τετρακισμύριοι καὶ πεντακισχίλιοι παρ-ε-τάττοντο δισμυρίοις καὶ δισχιλίοις.

§ 36.—*Bravery of Gaius Crassinius.*

Καῖσαρ δὲ κινεῖν τὴν φάλαγγα μέλλων καὶ προ-ϊὼν ἐπ᾽ ἔργον ἤδη πρῶτον ὁρᾷ τῶν ταξιάρχων ἄνδρα πιστὸν αὐτῷ καὶ πολέμων ἔμπειρον ἐπι-θαρσύνοντα τοὺς ὑφ᾽ αὐτῷ καὶ προ-καλούμενον εἰς ἄμιλλαν ἀλκῆς. Τοῦτον ὀνομαστὶ προσ-αγορεύσας "Τί ἐλπίζομεν" εἶπεν "ὦ Γάϊε Κρασσίνιε, καὶ πῶς τι θάρσους ἔχομεν;" Ὁ δὲ Κρασσίνιος ἐκ-τείνας τὴν δεξιὰν καὶ μέγα βοήσας "Νικήσομεν" ἔφη "λαμπρῶς, ὦ Καῖσαρ· ἐμὲ δὲ ἢ ζῶντα τήμερον ἢ τεθνηκότα ἐπ-αινέσεις." Ταῦτα εἰπὼν πρῶτος ἐμ-βάλλει τοῖς πολεμίοις δρόμῳ, συν-επι-σπασάμενος τοὺς περὶ ἑαυτὸν ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι στρατιώτας. Διακόψας δὲ τοὺς πρώτους καὶ πρόσω χωρῶν φόνῳ πολλῷ καὶ βιαζόμενος ἀνα-κόπτεται ξίφει πληγεὶς διὰ τοῦ στόματος, ὥστε καὶ τὴν αἰχμὴν ὑπὲρ τὸ ἰνίον ἀνα-σχεῖν.

§ 37.—*Caesar orders his men to strike at the Pompeians' faces.*

Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ κέρατος οἱ Πομπηΐοι ἱππεῖς σοβαρῶς ἐπ-ήλαυνον εἰς κύκλωσιν τοῦ δεξιοῦ τὰς ἴλας ἀνα-χεόμενοι· καὶ πρὶν ἢ προσ-βαλεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐκ-τρέχουσιν αἱ σπεῖραι παρὰ Καίσαρος, οὐχ, ὥσπερ εἰώθεσαν, ἀκοντίσμασι χρώμενοι τοῖς ὑσσοῖς οὐδὲ μηροὺς παίοντες ἐκ χειρὸς ἢ κνήμας τῶν πολεμίων, ἀλλὰ τῶν ὄψεων ἐφ-ιέμενοι καὶ τὰ πρόσωπα συν-τιτρώσκοντες, ὑπὸ Καίσαρος δε-διδαγμένοι τοῦτο ποιεῖν, ἐλπίζοντος ἄνδρας οὐ πολλὰ πολέμοις οὐδὲ τραύμασιν ὡμιληκότας, νέους δὲ καὶ κομῶντας ἐπὶ κάλλει καὶ ὥρᾳ μάλιστα τὰς τοιαύτας πληγὰς ὑπ-όψεσθαι καὶ μὴ μενεῖν, τὸν ἐν τῷ παρόντι κίνδυνον ἅμα καὶ τὴν αὖθις αἰσχύνην δεδοικότας. Ὃ δὴ καὶ συν-έ-βαινεν· οὐ γὰρ ἠν-εί-χοντο ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς τὸν σίδηρον ὁρῶντες, ἀλλ' ἀπ-ε-στρέφοντο καὶ συν-ε-καλύπτοντο φειδόμενοι τῶν προσώπων.

§ 38.—*Rout of the Pompeians. Dismay of Pompeius. He flies in disguise.*

Καὶ τέλος ἐ-τράποντο φεύγειν αἴσχιστα, λυμηνάμενοι τὸ σύμπαν. Εὐθὺς γὰρ οἱ μὲν νενικηκότες τούτους ἐ-κυκλοῦντο τοὺς πεζοὺς καὶ κατὰ νώτου προσ-πίπτοντες ἔ-κοπτον. Πομπήϊος δὲ ὡς κατ-είδε τοὺς ἱππεῖς φυγῇ σκεδασθέντας, οὐκέτι ἦν ὁ αὐτὸς οὐδ' ἐ-μέμνητο Πομπήϊος ὢν Μάγνος, ἀλλ' ὑπὸ θεοῦ βλαπτομένῳ τὴν γνώμην ἐοικὼς ἄφθογγος ᾤχετο ἀπ-ιὼν ἐπὶ σκηνήν, καὶ καθεζόμενος ἐ-καρα-δόκει τὸ μέλλον, ἄχρι οὗ τροπῆς ἁπάντων γενομένης ἐπ-έ-βαινον οἱ πολέμιοι τοῦ χάρακος καὶ δι-ε-μάχοντο πρὸς τοὺς φυλάττοντας. Τότε δὲ ὥσπερ ἔννους γενόμενος καὶ ταύτην μόνην, ὥς φασι, φωνὴν ἀφ-είς "Οὐκοῦν καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν παρεμβολήν;" ἀπ-ε-δύσατο μὲν τὴν ἐναγώνιον καὶ στρατηγικὴν ἐσθῆτα, φεύγοντι δὲ πρέπουσαν μετα-λαβὼν ὑπ-εξ-ῆλθεν.

§ 39.—*Prodigies connected with Caesar's victory in Asia Minor and in Italy.*

Σημείων δὲ πολλῶν γενομένων τῆς νίκης ἐπιφανέστατον ἱστορεῖται τὸ περὶ Τράλλεις. Ἐν γὰρ ἱερῷ Νίκης ἀνδριὰς εἱστήκει Καίσαρος, καὶ τὸ περὶ αὐτῷ χωρίον αὐτό τε στερεὸν φύσει καὶ λίθῳ σκληρῷ κατ-εστρωμένον ἦν ἄνωθεν· ἐκ τούτου λέγουσιν ἀνα-τεῖλαι φοίνικα παρὰ τὴν βάσιν τοῦ ἀνδριάντος. Ἐν δὲ Παταβίῳ Γάϊος Κορνήλιος, ἀνὴρ εὐδόκιμος ἐπὶ μαντικῇ, Λιβίου τοῦ συγ-γραφέως πολίτης καὶ γνώριμος, ἐ-τύγχανεν ἐπ' οἰωνοῖς καθήμενος ἐκείνην τὴν ἡμέραν. Καὶ πρῶτον μέν, ὡς Λίβιός φησι, τὸν καιρὸν ἔγνω τῆς μάχης καὶ πρὸς τοὺς παρόντας εἶπεν ὅτι καὶ δὴ περαίνεται τὸ χρῆμα καὶ συν-ίασιν εἰς ἔργον οἱ ἄνδρες. Αὖθις δὲ πρὸς τῇ θέᾳ γενόμενος καὶ τὰ σημεῖα κατ-ιδὼν ἀν-ήλατο ἐνθουσιάζων καὶ βοῶν "Νικᾷς, ὦ Καῖσαρ."

§ 40.—*Caesar at Alexandria. Weeps over Pompeius. A plot.*

Καῖσαρ δὲ ἐ-δίωκε Πομπήϊον. Εἰς δὲ Ἀλε-ξάνδρειαν ἐπὶ Πομπηΐῳ τεθνηκότι κατ-αχθεὶς Θεόδοτον μὲν ἀπ-ε-στράφη τὴν Πομπηΐου κεφα-λὴν προσ-φέροντα, τὴν δὲ σφραγῖδα δεξάμενος τοῦ ἀνδρὸς κατ-ε-δάκρυσεν· ὅσοι δὲ τῶν ἑταί-ρων αὐτοῦ καὶ συνήθων πλανώμενοι κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἑαλώκεσαν ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως, πάντας εὐεργέτησε καὶ προσ-ηγάγετο. Τοῖς δὲ φίλοις εἰς Ῥώμην ἔ-γραφεν, ὅτι τῆς νίκης ἀπο-λαύοι τοῦτο μέγιστον καὶ ἥδιστον, τὸ σώζειν τινὰς ἀεὶ τῶν πε-πολεμηκότων πολιτῶν αὐτῷ.

Ἔπειτα δὲ οἰκέτης Καίσαρος κουρεὺς διὰ δειλίαν, ᾗ πάντας ἀνθρώπους ὑπερ-έ-βαλεν, οὐδὲν ἑῶν ἀνεξέταστον, ἀλλ' ὠτακουστῶν καὶ πολυπραγμονῶν, συν-ἦκεν ἐπιβουλὴν Καίσαρι πραττομένην ὑπ' Ἀχιλλᾶ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ καὶ Ποθεινοῦ. ὁ δὲ Καῖσαρ τὸν μὲν Ποθεινὸν ἀνεῖλεν.

§ 41.—*Caesar's narrow escapes at Alexandria. He burns the dockyards and the Library.*

Ὁ δὲ Ἀχιλλᾶς φυγὼν εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον περι-ίστησιν αὐτῷ βαρὺν καὶ δυσμεταχείριστον πόλεμον. Ἐν ᾧ πρῶτον μὲν ἐ-κινδύνευσεν ὕδατος ἀπο-κλεισθείς· αἱ γὰρ διώρυχες ἀπ-ωκοδομήθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων· δεύτερον δὲ περι-κοπτόμενος τὸν στόλον ἠναγκάσθη διὰ πυρὸς ἀπ-ώσασθαι τὸν κίνδυνον, ὃ καὶ τὴν μεγάλην βιβλιοθήκην ἐκ τῶν νεωρίων ἐπι-νεμόμενον δι-έ-φθειρε· τρίτον δὲ περὶ τῇ Φάρῳ μάχης συν-εστώσης κατ-ε-πήδησε μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ χώματος εἰς ἀκάτιον καὶ παρ-ε-βοήθει τοῖς ἀγωνιζομένοις, ἐπι-πλεόντων δὲ πολλαχόθεν αὐτῷ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ῥίψας ἑαυτὸν εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν ἀπ-ε-νήξατο μόλις καὶ χαλεπῶς. Ὅτε καὶ λέγεται βιβλίδια κρατῶν πολλὰ οὐ προ-έσθαι βαλλόμενος καὶ βαπτιζόμενος, ἀλλ' ἀν-έχων ὑπὲρ τῆς θαλάσσης τὰ βιβλίδια τῇ ἑτέρᾳ χειρὶ νήχεσθαι· τὸ δὲ ἀκάτιον εὐθὺς ἐ-βυθίσθη.

§ 42.—*Caesar in Asia. 'Veni, vidi, vici.'*

Κατα-λιπὼν δὲ τὴν Κλεοπάτραν βασιλεύουσαν Αἰγύπτου, ὥρμησεν ἐπὶ Συρίας.

Κἀκεῖθεν ἐπ-ιὼν τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐ-πυνθάνετο Δομίτιον μὲν ὑπὸ Φαρνάκου τοῦ Μιθριδάτου παιδὸς ἡττημένον ἐκ Πόντου πεφευγέναι σὺν ὀλίγοις, Φαρνάκην δὲ τῇ νίκῃ χρώμενον ἁπλήστως καὶ Βιθυνίαν ἔχοντα καὶ Καππαδοκίαν Ἀρμενίας ἐφ-ίεσθαι τῆς μικρᾶς καλουμένης, καὶ πάντας ἀν-ιστάναι τοὺς ταύτῃ βασιλεῖς καὶ τετράρχας. Εὐθὺς οὖν ἐπὶ τὸν ἄνδρα τρισὶν ἤλαυνε τάγμασι, καὶ περὶ πόλιν Ζῆλαν μάχην μεγάλην συν-άψας αὐτὸν μὲν ἐξ-έ-βαλε τοῦ Πόντου φεύγοντα, τὴν δὲ στρατιὰν ἅρδην ἀν-είλε. Καὶ τῆς μάχης ταύτης τὴν ὀξύτητα καὶ τὸ τάχος ἀν-αγγέλλων εἰς Ῥώμην πρός τινα τῶν φίλων Ἀμάντιον ἔ-γραψε τρία ῥήματα· "Ἦλθον, εἶδον, ἐνίκησα."

§ 43.—*Caesar in Africa. A trick of the Numidians.*

Τῶν δὲ περὶ Κάτωνα καὶ Σκηπίωνα μετὰ τὴν ἐν Φαρσάλῳ μάχην εἰς Λιβύην φυγόντων, ἔγνω στρατεύειν ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐπ' αὐτούς. Οἱ δὲ Νομάδες ἐπι-φαινόμενοι πολλοὶ καὶ ταχεῖς κατεῖχον τὴν χώραν· καί ποτε τῶν Καίσαρος ἱππέων σχολὴν ἀγόντων (ἔ-τυχε γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἀνὴρ Λίβυς ἐπι-δεικνύμενος ὄρχησιν ἅμα καὶ μοναυλῶν θαύματος ἀξίως, οἱ δὲ τερπόμενοι καθῆντο τοῖς παισὶ τοὺς ἵππους ἐπι-τρέψαντες) ἐξαίφνης περι-ελθόντες ἐμ-βάλλουσιν οἱ πολέμιοι, καὶ τοὺς μὲν αὐτοῦ κτείνουσι, τοῖς δὲ εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον προτροπάδην ἐλαυνομένοις συνεισ-έ-πεσον. Εἰ δὲ μὴ Καῖσαρ αὐτός, ἅμα δὲ Καίσαρι Πολλίων Ἀσίννιος βοηθοῦντες ἐκ τοῦ χάρακος ἔ-σχον τὴν φυγήν, δι-ε-πέπρακτ' ἂν ὁ πόλεμος.

§ 44.—'*The enemy are* THERE!' *Cato's death. Caesar's triumphs.*

Ἔστι δ' ὅτε καὶ καθ' ἑτέραν μάχην ἐ-πλεονέκτησαν οἱ πολέμιοι συμπλοκῆς γενομένης, ἐν ᾗ Καῖσαρ τὸν ἀετοφόρον φεύγοντα λέγεται κατασχὼν ἐκ τοῦ αὐχένος ἀνα-στρέψαι καὶ εἰπεῖν "Ἐνταῦθα εἰσὶν οἱ πολέμιοι."

Κάτωνα δὲ λαβεῖν ζῶντα φιλοτιμούμενος ἔ-σπευδε πρὸς Ἰτύκην· ἐκείνην γὰρ παραφυλάττων τὴν πόλιν οὐ μετ-έ-σχε τοῦ ἀγῶνος. Πυθόμενος δὲ ὡς ἑαυτὸν ὁ ἀνὴρ δι-εργάσαιτο, δῆλος μὲν ἦν δηχθείς, ἐφ' ᾧ δὲ ἄδηλον. Εἶπε δ' οὖν· "Ὦ Κάτων, φθονῶ σοι τοῦ θανάτου· καὶ γὰρ σύ μοι τῆς σωτηρίας ἐ-φθόνησας."

Ἔπειτα θριάμβους κατ-ήγαγε τὸν Αἰγυπτιακόν, τὸν Ποντικόν, τὸν Λιβυκόν. Μετὰ δὲ τοὺς θριάμβους στρατιώταις τε μεγάλας δωρεὰς ἐ-δίδου καὶ τὸν δῆμον ἀν-ε-λάμβανεν ἑστιάσεσι καὶ θέαις, ἑστιάσας ἐν δισμυρίοις καὶ δισχιλίοις τρικλίνοις ὁμοῦ σύμπαντας.

§ 45.—*Caesar in Spain. The terrible fight at Munda.*

Συν-τελεσθέντων δὲ τούτων ὕπατος ἀπο-δειχθεὶς τὸ τέταρτον εἰς Ἰβηρίαν ἐ-στράτευσεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Πομπηΐου παῖδας, νέους μὲν ὄντας ἔτι, θαυμαστὴν δὲ τῷ πλήθει στρατιὰν συν-ειλοχότας καὶ τόλμαν ἀπο-δεικνυμένους ἀξιόχρεων πρὸς ἡγεμονίαν, ὥστε κίνδυνον τῷ Καίσαρι περι-στῆσαι τὸν ἔσχατον. Ἡ δὲ μεγάλη μάχη περὶ πόλιν συν-έστη Μοῦνδαν, ἐν ᾗ Καῖσαρ ἐκ-θλι-βομένους ὁρῶν τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ καὶ κακῶς ἀντ-έχοντας ἐ-βόα, διὰ τῶν ὅπλων καὶ τῶν τάξεων δια-θέων, εἰ μηδὲν αἰδοῦνται λαβόντες αὐτὸν ἐγ-χειρίσαι τοῖς παιδαρίοις. Μόγις δὲ προθυμίᾳ πολλῇ τοὺς πολεμίους ὠσάμενος ἐκείνων μὲν ὑπὲρ τρισμυρίους δι-έ-φθειρε, τῶν δὲ αὐτοῦ χιλίους ἀπ-ώλεσε τοὺς ἀρίστους. Ἀπ-ιὼν δὲ μετὰ τὴν μάχην πρὸς τοὺς φίλους εἶπεν, ὡς πολλάκις μὲν ἀγωνίσαιτο περὶ νίκης, νῦν δὲ πρῶτον περὶ ψυχῆς.

§ 46.—*Caesar appointed Dictator for life. His clemency. 'Better to suffer death once than to live in fear of it always.'*

Οἱ δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι πρὸς τὴν τύχην τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἐγ-κεκλικότες, καὶ τῶν ἐμφυλίων πολέμων καὶ κακῶν ἀναπνοὴν ἡγούμενοι τὴν μοναρχίαν, δικτάτορα μὲν αὐτὸν ἀπ-έ-δειξαν διὰ βίου· τῶν δ' ἐμφυλίων αὐτῷ πολέμων πέρας ἐσχηκότων, ἀνέγκλητον ἑαυτὸν παρ-εῖχε· καὶ τό γε τῆς Ἐπιεικείας ἱερὸν οὐκ ἀπὸ τρόπου δοκοῦσι χαριστήριον ἐπὶ τῇ πραότητι ψηφίσασθαι. Καὶ γὰρ ἀφ-ῆκε πολλοὺς τῶν πεπολεμηκότων πρὸς αὐτόν, ἐνίοις δὲ καὶ ἀρχὰς καὶ τιμάς, ὡς Βρούτῳ καὶ Κασσίῳ, προσ-έ-θηκεν· ἐ-στρατήγουν γὰρ ἀμφότεροι. Καὶ τὰς Πομπηΐου κατα-βεβλημένας εἰκόνας οὐ περι-εῖδεν, ἀλλ' ἀν-έστησεν, ἐφ' ὧν καὶ Κικέρων εἶπεν, ὅτι Καῖσαρ τοὺς Πομπηΐου στήσας ἀνδριάντας τοὺς ἰδίους ἔ-πηξε. Τῶν δὲ φίλων ἀξιούντων αὐτὸν δορυφορεῖσθαι οὐχ ὑπ-έ-μεινεν, εἰπὼν ὡς βέλτιόν ἐστιν ἅπαξ ἀπο-θανεῖν ἢ ἀεὶ προσ-δοκᾶν.

§ 47.—*Various schemes of Caesar. A joke of Cicero's.*

Διὰ μέσου δὲ τῆς στρατείας τόν τε Κορίνθιον Ἰσθμὸν ἐπ-ε-χείρει δια-σκάπτειν, καὶ τὸν Τίβεριν εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ὑπο-λαβὼν διώρυχι βαθείᾳ καὶ περι-κλάσας ἐπὶ τὸ Κιρκαῖον ἐμ-βαλεῖν εἰς τὴν πρὸς Ταρρακίνῃ θάλατταν, ἀσφάλειαν ἅμα καὶ ῥᾳστώνην τοῖς δι' ἐμπορίας φοιτῶσιν εἰς Ῥώμην μηχανώμενος.

Καῖσαρ δέ, τοῖς ἀρίστοις τῶν φιλοσόφων καὶ μαθηματικῶν τὸ πρόβλημα προ-θείς, ἐκ τῶν ὑπο-κειμένων ἤδη μεθόδων ἔ-μιξεν ἰδίαν τινὰ καὶ δι-ηκριβωμένην μᾶλλον ἐπανόρθωσιν, ᾗ χρώμενοι μέχρι νῦν Ῥωμαῖοι δοκοῦσιν ἧττον ἑτέρων σφάλλεσθαι περὶ τὴν ἀνωμαλίαν. Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦτο τοῖς βασκαίνουσι καὶ βαρυνομένοις τὴν δύναμιν αἰτίας παρ-εῖχε. Κικέρων γοῦν ὁ ῥήτωρ, ὡς ἔοικε, φήσαντός τινος αὔριον ἐπι-τέλλειν Λύραν· "Ναί" εἶπεν "ἐκ διατάγματος," ὡς καὶ τούτων ἀνάγκῃ γιγνομένων.

§ 48.—*The cause of his death. People begin to address him as King. The Lupercalia.*

Τὸ δὲ ἐμφανὲς μάλιστα μῖσος καὶ θανατηφόρον ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὁ τῆς βασιλείας ἔρως ἐξειργάσατο. Καὶ κατα-βαίνοντος ἐξ Ἄλβης Καίσαρος εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐ-τόλμησαν αὐτὸν ἀσπάσασθαι βασιλέα. τοῦ δὲ δήμου δια-ταραχθέντος ἀχθεσθεὶς ἐκεῖνος οὐκ ἔ-φη βασιλεύς, ἀλλὰ Καῖσαρ καλεῖσθαι· καὶ γενομένης πρὸς τοῦτο πάντων σιωπῆς οὐ πάνυ φαιδρὸς οὐδ' εὐμενὴς παρ-ῆλθεν.

Ἦν δὲ ἡ τῶν Λουπερκαλίων ἑορτή, περὶ ἧς πολλοὶ γράφουσιν, ὡς ποιμένων τὸ παλαιὸν εἴη. Τῶν δ' εὐγενῶν νεανίσκων καὶ ἀρχόντων πολλοὶ δια-θέουσιν ἀνὰ τὴν πόλιν σκύτεσι λασίοις τοὺς ἐμποδὼν ἐπὶ παιδιᾷ καὶ γέλωτι παίοντες. Ταῦτα Καῖσαρ ἐ-θεᾶτο καθήμενος ἐπὶ τῶν ἐμβόλων ἐπὶ δίφρου χρυσοῦ θριαμβικῷ κόσμῳ κεκοσμημένος. Ἀντώνιος δὲ τῶν θεόντων τὸν ἱερὸν δρόμον εἷς ἦν· καὶ γὰρ ὑπάτευεν.

§ 49.—*Cassius.* '*Who offered him the crown?*'
Casca. '*Why, Antony.*'

Ὡς οὖν εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐν-έ-βαλε καὶ τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῷ δι-έστη, φέρων διάδημα στεφάνῳ δάφνης περι-πεπλεγμένον ὤρεξε τῷ Καίσαρι· καὶ γίγνεται κρότος οὐ λαμπρός, ἀλλ' ὀλίγος ἐκ παρασκευῆς. Ἀπωσαμένου δὲ τοῦ Καίσαρος ἅπας ὁ δῆμος ἀν-ε-κρότησεν· αὖθις δὲ προσ-φέροντος ὀλίγοι, καὶ οὐ δεξαμένου πάλιν ἅπαντες. Οὕτω δὲ τῆς πείρας ἐξ-ελεγχομένης Καῖσαρ μὲν ἀνίσταται τὸν στέφανον εἰς τὸ Καπιτώλιον ἀπενεχθῆναι κελεύσας· ὤφθησαν δὲ ἀνδριάντες αὐτοῦ διαδήμασιν ἀνα-δεδεμένοι βασιλικοῖς. Καὶ τῶν δημάρχων δύο ἀπ-έ-σπασαν, καὶ τοὺς ἀσπασαμένους βασιλέα τὸν Καίσαρα πρώτους ἐξ-ευρόντες ἀπ-ῆγον εἰς τὸ δεσμωτήριον. Ὁ δὲ δῆμος εἵπετο κροτῶν καὶ Βρούτους ἀπ-ε-κάλει τοὺς ἄνδρας, ὅτι Βροῦτος ἦν ὁ κατα-λύσας τὴν τῶν βασιλέων διαδοχὴν καὶ τὸ κράτος εἰς βουλὴν καὶ δῆμον ἐκ μοναρχίας κατα-στήσας.

§ 48.—*The cause of his death. People begin to address him as King. The Lupercalia.*

Τὸ δὲ ἐμφανὲς μάλιστα μῖσος καὶ θανατηφόρον ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὁ τῆς βασιλείας ἔρως ἐξειργάσατο. Καὶ κατα-βαίνοντος ἐξ Ἄλβης Καίσαρος εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐ-τόλμησαν αὐτὸν ἀσπάσασθαι βασιλέα. τοῦ δὲ δήμου δια-ταραχθέντος ἀχθεσθεὶς ἐκεῖνος οὐκ ἔ-φη βασιλεύς, ἀλλὰ Καῖσαρ καλεῖσθαι· καὶ γενομένης πρὸς τοῦτο πάντων σιωπῆς οὐ πάνυ φαιδρὸς οὐδ' εὐμενὴς παρ-ῆλθεν.

Ἦν δὲ ἡ τῶν Λουπερκαλίων ἑορτή, περὶ ἧς πολλοὶ γράφουσιν, ὡς ποιμένων τὸ παλαιὸν εἴη. Τῶν δ' εὐγενῶν νεανίσκων καὶ ἀρχόντων πολλοὶ δια-θέουσιν ἀνὰ τὴν πόλιν σκύτεσι λασίοις τοὺς ἐμποδὼν ἐπὶ παιδιᾷ καὶ γέλωτι παίοντες. Ταῦτα Καῖσαρ ἐ-θεᾶτο καθήμενος ἐπὶ τῶν ἐμβόλων ἐπὶ δίφρου χρυσοῦ θριαμβικῷ κόσμῳ κεκοσμημένος. Ἀντώνιος δὲ τῶν θεόντων τὸν ἱερὸν δρόμον εἷς ἦν· καὶ γὰρ ὑπάτευεν.

§ 49.—*Cassius.* '*Who offered him the crown?*'
Casca. '*Why, Antony.*'

Ὡς οὖν εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐν-έ-βαλε καὶ τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῷ δι-έστη, φέρων διάδημα στεφάνῳ δάφνης περι-πεπλεγμένον ὤρεξε τῷ Καίσαρι· καὶ γίγνεται κρότος οὐ λαμπρός, ἀλλ' ὀλίγος ἐκ παρασκευῆς. Ἀπωσαμένου δὲ τοῦ Καίσαρος ἅπας ὁ δῆμος ἀν-ε-κρότησεν· αὖθις δὲ προσ-φέροντος ὀλίγοι, καὶ οὐ δεξαμένου πάλιν ἅπαντες. Οὕτω δὲ τῆς πείρας ἐξ-ελεγχομένης Καῖσαρ μὲν ἀνίσταται τὸν στέφανον εἰς τὸ Καπιτώλιον ἀπενεχθῆναι κελεύσας· ὤφθησαν δὲ ἀνδριάντες αὐτοῦ διαδήμασιν ἀνα-δεδεμένοι βασιλικοῖς. Καὶ τῶν δημάρχων δύο ἀπ-έ-σπασαν, καὶ τοὺς ἀσπασαμένους βασιλέα τὸν Καίσαρα πρώτους ἐξ-ευρόντες ἀπ-ῆγον εἰς τὸ δεσμωτήριον. Ὁ δὲ δῆμος εἵπετο κροτῶν καὶ Βρούτους ἀπ-ε-κάλει τοὺς ἄνδρας, ὅτι Βροῦτος ἦν ὁ κατα-λύσας τὴν τῶν βασιλέων διαδοχὴν καὶ τὸ κράτος εἰς βουλὴν καὶ δῆμον ἐκ μοναρχίας κατα-στήσας.

§ 50.—*'Yond' Cassius hath a lean and hungry look—'*
'Would he were fatter!'

Οὕτω δὴ τρέπονται πρὸς Μάρκον Βροῦτον οἱ πολλοί, γένος μὲν ἐκεῖθεν εἶναι δοκοῦντα πρὸς πατέρων. Οἱ δὲ τῆς μεταβολῆς ἐφ-ιέμενοι αὐτῷ μὲν οὐκ ἐ-τόλμων δια-λέγεσθαι, νύκτωρ δὲ κατ-ε-πίμπλασαν γραμμάτων τὸ βῆμα, ἐφ' οὗ στρατηγῶν ἐ-χρημάτιζεν· ὧν ἦν τὰ πολλὰ τοιαῦτα· "Καθεύδεις, ὦ Βροῦτε" καὶ "Οὐκ εἶ Βροῦτος." Ὑφ' ὧν ὁ Κάσσιος αἰσθόμενος δια-κινούμενον παρ-ώξυνεν. Εἶχε μέντοι καὶ δι' ὑποψίας ὁ Καῖσαρ αὐτόν, ὥστε καὶ πρὸς τοὺς φίλους εἰπεῖν ποτε· "Τί φαίνεται βουλόμενος ὑμῖν Κάσσιος; ἐμοὶ μὲν γὰρ οὐ λίαν ἀρέσκει λίαν ὠχρὸς ὤν." Πάλιν δὲ λέγεται περὶ Ἀντωνίου καὶ Δολοβέλλα, διαβολῆς πρὸς αὐτὸν ὡς νεωτερίζοιεν ἐλθούσης, "Οὐ πάνυ" φάναι "τούτους δέδοικα τοὺς παχεῖς καὶ κομήτας, μᾶλλον δὲ τοὺς ὠχροὺς καὶ λεπτοὺς ἐκείνους·" Κάσσιον λέγων καὶ Βροῦτον.

§ 51.—'*Men, all in fire, walk up and down the streets.*'

Caesar: 'The Ides of March are come.'

Soothsayer: 'Ay, Caesar; but not gone.'

Ἀλλ' ἔοικεν οὐχ οὕτως ἀπροσδόκητον ὡς ἀφύλακτον εἶναι τὸ πεπρωμένον, ἐπεὶ καὶ σημεῖα θαυμαστὰ καὶ φάσματα φανῆναι λέγουσι. Στράβων δὲ ὁ φιλόσοφος ἱστορεῖ πολλοὺς μὲν ἀνθρώπους διαπύρους ἐπι-φερομένους φανῆναι, στρατιώτου δὲ ἀνδρὸς οἰκέτην ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς ἐκ-βαλεῖν πολλὴν φλόγα καὶ δοκεῖν καίεσθαι τοῖς ὁρῶσιν, ὡς δὲ ἐ-παύσατο, μηδὲν ἔχειν κακὸν τὸν ἄνθρωπον. Ἔστι δὲ καὶ ταῦτα πολλῶν ἀκοῦσαι δι-εξ-ιόντων, ὥς τις αὐτῷ μάντις ἡμέρᾳ Μαρτίου μηνός, ἣν Εἰδοὺς Ῥωμαῖοι καλοῦσι, προ-είποι μέγαν φυλάττεσθαι κίνδυνον· ἐλθούσης δὲ τῆς ἡμέρας προϊὼν ὁ Καῖσαρ εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον ἀσπασάμενος προσ-παίξειε τῷ μάντει φάμενος· "Αἱ μὲν δὴ Μάρτιαι Εἰδοὶ πάρεισιν" ὁ δὲ ἡσυχῇ πρὸς αὐτὸν εἴποι· "Ναὶ πάρεισιν, ἀλλ' οὐ παρ-ελήλυθασι."

§ 52.—*Calpurnia's dreams. Caesar sends Antonius to dismiss the Senate.*

Πρὸ μιᾶς δὲ ἡμέρας Μάρκου Λεπίδου δειπνίζοντος αὐτὸν ἐμ-πεσόντος δὲ λόγου, ποῖος ἄρα τῶν θανάτων ἄριστος, ἅπαντας φθάσας ἐξ-εβόησεν "Ὁ ἀπροσδόκητος." Μετὰ ταῦτα κοιμώμενος, πασῶν ἅμα τῶν θυρῶν τοῦ δωμάτος καὶ τῶν θυρίδων ἀνα-πετανυμένων, δια-ταραχθεὶς ἅμα τῷ κτύπῳ καὶ τῷ φωτὶ κατα-λαμπούσης τῆς σελήνης ᾔσθετο τὴν Καλπουρνίαν βαθέως μὲν καθ-εύδουσαν, ἀσαφεῖς δὲ φωνὰς ἀνα-πέμπουσαν ἐκ τῶν ὕπνων· ἐ-δόκει δὲ ἄρα κλαίειν ἐκεῖνον ἐπὶ ταῖς ἀγκάλαις ἔχουσα κατ-ε-σφαγμένον. Ἡμέρας δ' οὖν γενομένης ἐ-δεῖτο τοῦ Καίσαρος ἀνα-βαλέσθαι τὴν σύγκλητον· εἰ δὲ τῶν ἐκείνης ὀνείρων ἐλάχιστα φροντίζει, σκέψασθαι διὰ μαντικῆς ἄλλης καὶ ἱερῶν περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος. Ὡς δὲ καὶ πολλὰ κατα-θύσαντες οἱ μάντεις ἔ-φρασαν αὐτῷ δυσ-ιερεῖν, ἔγνω πέμψας Ἀντώνιον ἀφ-εῖναι τὴν σύγκλητον.

§ 53.—*Decimus Brutus persuades Caesar to go to the Senate in person.*

Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Δέκιμος Βροῦτος ἐπίκλησιν Ἀλβῖνος, πιστευόμενος μὲν ὑπὸ Καίσαρος, τοῖς δὲ περὶ Βροῦτον τὸν ἕτερον καὶ Κάσσιον μετέχων τῆς συνωμοσίας, φοβηθεὶς μὴ ἔκπυστος ἡ πρᾶξις γένηται, τούς τε μάντεις ἐ-χλεύαζε καὶ καθ-ήπτετο τοῦ Καίσαρος, προθύμους μὲν γὰρ εἶναι ψηφίζεσθαι πάντας, ὅπως τῶν ἐκτὸς Ἰταλίας ἐπαρχιῶν βασιλεὺς ἀν-αγορεύοιτο καὶ φοροίη διάδημα τὴν ἄλλην ἐπιὼν γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν· εἰ δὲ φράσει τις αὐτοῖς καθεζο-μένοις νῦν μὲν ἀπ-αλλάττεσθαι, παρ-εῖναι δὲ αὖθις, ὅταν ἐν-τύχῃ βελτίοσιν ὀνείροις Καλπουρνία, τίνας ἔσεσθαι λόγους παρὰ τῶν φθονούντων; ἢ οὐχ ὡς δουλεία ταῦτα καὶ τυραννίς ἐστιν; ἀλλ' εἰ δοκεῖ πάντως, ἔφη, τὴν ἡμέραν ἀφ-οσιώσασθαι, βέλτιον αὐτὸν παρελθόντα καὶ προσ-αγορεύσαντα τὴν βουλὴν ἀνα-βαλέσθαι.

§ 54.—*Artemidorus: 'Mine's a suit*
That touches Caesar nearer: read it, great
Caesar.'

Ἀρτεμίδωρος δὲ Κνίδιος τὸ γένος, Ἑλληνικῶν λόγων σοφιστὴς καὶ διὰ τοῦτο γεγονὼς ἐνίοις συνήθης τῶν περὶ Βροῦτον, ὥστε καὶ γνῶναι τὰ πλεῖστα τῶν πραττομένων, ἦκε μὲν ἐν βιβλίῳ κομίζων ἅπερ ἔ-μελλε μηνύειν, ὁρῶν δὲ τὸν Καίσαρα τῶν βιβλίων ἕκαστον δεχόμενον καὶ παρα-διδόντα τοῖς περὶ αὐτὸν ὑπηρέταις, ἐγγὺς σφόδρα προσ-ελθών "Τοῦτο" ἔφη "Καῖσαρ, ἀνά-γνωθι μόνος καὶ ταχέως· γέγραπται γὰρ ὑπὲρ πραγμάτων μεγάλων καί σοι δια-φερόντων." Δεξάμενος οὖν ὁ Καῖσαρ ἀναγνῶναι μὲν ὑπὸ πλήθους τῶν ἐν-τυγχανόντων ἐ-κωλύθη, καίπερ ὁρμήσας πολλάκις, ἐν δὲ τῇ χειρὶ κατ-έχων καὶ φυλάττων μόνον ἐκεῖνο παρ-ῆλθεν εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον. Ἔνιοι δέ φασιν ἄλλον ἐπι-δοῦναι τὸ βιβλίον τοῦτο, τὸν δ' Ἀρτεμίδωρον οὐδὲ ὅλως προσ-ελθεῖν, ἀλλ' ἐκθλιβῆναι παρὰ πᾶσαν τὴν ὁδόν.

§ 55.—*The Senate meets at the foot of Pompeius' statue. Tillius Cimber presents a petition.*

Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ἴσως ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου ἐ-γένετο· ὁ δὲ δεξάμενος τὸν φόνον χῶρος, εἰς ὃν ἡ σύγκλητος ἠθροίσθη τότε, Πομπηΐου μὲν εἰκόνα κειμένην ἔχων, Πομπηΐου δὲ ἀνάθημα γεγονώς, παντάπασιν ἀπ-έ-φαινε δαίμονός τινος ἔργον γεγονέναι. Καὶ γὰρ οὖν καὶ λέγεται Κάσσιος εἰς τὸν ἀνδριάντα τοῦ Πομπηΐου πρὸ τῆς ἐγχειρήσεως ἀπο-βλέπων ἐπι-καλεῖσθαι σιωπῇ. Ἀντώνιον μὲν οὖν πιστὸν ὄντα Καίσαρι καὶ ῥωμαλέον ἔξω παρα-κατ-εῖχε Βροῦτος Ἀλβῖνος, ἐμ-βαλὼν ἐπίτηδες ὁμιλίαν μῆκος ἔχουσαν· εἰσ-ιόντος δὲ Καίσαρος ἡ βουλὴ μὲν ὑπ-εξ-αν-έστη θεραπεύουσα, τῶν δὲ περὶ Βροῦτον οἱ μὲν ἐξόπισθεν τὸν δίφρον αὐτοῦ περι-έστησαν, οἱ δὲ ἀπ-ήντησαν, ὡς δὴ Τιλλίῳ Κίμβρῳ περὶ ἀδελφοῦ φυγάδος ἐν-τυγχάνοντι συν-δεησόμενοι, καὶ συν-ε-δέοντο μέχρι τοῦ δίφρου παρ-ακολουθοῦντες.

§ 56.—*Cimber gives the signal. Casca strikes the first blow.*

Ὡς δὲ καθίσας δι-ε-κρούετο τὰς δεήσεις καὶ προσ-κειμένων βιαιότερον ἠγανάκτει πρὸς ἕκαστον, ὁ μὲν Τίλλιος τὴν τήβεννον αὐτοῦ ταῖς χερσὶν ἀμφοτέραις συλ-λαβὼν ἀπὸ τοῦ τραχήλου κατ-ῆγεν· ὅπερ ἦν σύνθημα τῆς ἐπιχειρήσεως. Πρῶτος δὲ Κάσκας ξίφει παίει παρὰ τὸν αὐχένα πληγὴν οὐ θανατηφόρον οὐδὲ βαθεῖαν, ἀλλ' ὡς εἰκός, ἐν ἀρχῇ τολμήματος μεγάλου ταραχθείς, ὥστε καὶ τὸν Καίσαρα μετα-στραφέντα τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου λαβέσθαι καὶ κατα-σχεῖν. Ἅμα δέ πως ἐξ-ε-φώνησαν, ὁ μὲν πληγεὶς Ῥωμαϊστί· "Μιαρώτατε Κάσκα, τί ποιεῖς;" ὁ δὲ πλήξας Ἑλληνιστὶ πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν· "Ἀδελφέ, βοήθει." Τοιαύτης δὲ τῆς ἀρχῆς γενομένης τοὺς μὲν οὐδὲν συνειδότας ἔκπληξις εἶχε καὶ φρίκη πρὸς τὰ δρώμενα, μήτε φεύγειν μήτε ἀμύνειν, ἀλλὰ μηδὲ φωνὴν ἐκβάλλειν τολμῶντας.

§ 57.—*Caesar dies at the foot of Pompeius' statue.*

Τῶν δὲ παρ-ε-σκευασμένων ἐπὶ τὸν φόνον ἑκάστου γυμνὸν ἀπο-δείξαντος τὸ ξίφος, ἐν κύκλῳ περι-εχόμενος καὶ πρὸς ὅ τι τρέψειε τὴν ὄψιν πληγαῖς ἁπαντῶν καὶ σιδήρῳ δι-ελαυνόμενος ὥσπερ θηρίον ἐν-ειλεῖτο ταῖς πάντων χερσίν· καὶ Βροῦτος αὐτῷ πληγὴν ἐν-έβαλε μίαν. Λέγεται δὲ ὑπό τινων, ὡς ἄρα πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπο-μαχόμενος καὶ δια-φέρων δεῦρο κἀκεῖ τὸ σῶμα καὶ κεκραγὼς ὅτε Βρούτου εἶδεν ἐ-σπασμένον τὸ ξίφος, ἐφ-ειλκύσατο κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς τὸ ἱμάτιον καὶ παρ-ῆκεν ἑαυτόν, εἴτε ἀπὸ τύχης εἴτε ὑπὸ τῶν κτεινόντων ἀπ-ωσθεὶς πρὸς τὴν βάσιν ἐφ' ἧς ὁ Πομπηΐου βέβηκεν ἀνδριάς. Καὶ πολὺ καθ-ήμαξεν αὐτὴν ὁ φόνος, ὥστε δοκεῖν αὐτὸν ἐφ-εστάναι τῇ τιμωρίᾳ τοῦ πολεμίου Πομπήϊον ὑπὸ πόδας κεκλιμένου καὶ ἀσπαίροντος ὑπὸ πλήθους τραυμάτων. Εἴκοσι γὰρ καὶ τρία λαβεῖν λέγεται.

§ 58.—*Panic in the City. The conspirators proceed to the Capitol.*

Κατ-ειργασμένου δὲ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἡ μὲν γερουσία, καίπερ εἰς μέσον ἐλθόντος Βρούτου, ὥς τι περὶ τῶν πεπραγμένων ἐροῦντος, οὐκ ἀνασχομένη διὰ θυρῶν ἐξ-έ-πιπτε καὶ φεύγουσα κατ-έ-πλησε ταραχῆς καὶ δέους ἀπόρου τὸν δῆμον, ὥστε τοὺς μὲν οἰκίας κλείειν, τοὺς δὲ ἀπο-λείπειν τραπέζας καὶ χρηματιστήρια, δρόμῳ δὲ χωρεῖν τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον ὀψομένους τὸ πάθος, τοὺς δὲ ἐκεῖθεν ἑωρακότας. Ἀντώνιος δὲ καὶ Λέπιδος οἱ μάλιστα φίλοι Καίσαρος ὑπεκ-δύντες εἰς οἰκίας ἑτέρας κατ-έφυγον. Οἱ δὲ περὶ Βροῦτον, ὥσπερ ἦσαν ἔτι θερμοὶ τῷ φόνῳ, γυμνὰ τὰ ξίφη δεικνύντες ἅμα πάντες ἀπὸ τοῦ βουλευτηρίου συ-στραφέντες ἐ-χώρουν εἰς τὸ Καπιτώλιον, οὐ φεύγουσιν ἐοικότες, ἀλλὰ μάλα φαιδροὶ καὶ θαρραλέοι παρα-καλοῦντες ἐπὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν τὸ πλῆθος.

§ 59.—*Brutus addresses the people. Caesar's will is opened. Fury of the mob.*

Μεθ' ἡμέραν δὲ τῶν περὶ Βροῦτον κατ-ελθόντων καὶ ποιησαμένων λόγους, ὁ μὲν δῆμος οὔτε δυσχεραίνων οὔτε ὡς ἐπαινῶν τὰ πεπραγμένα τοῖς λεγομένοις προσ-εῖχεν, ἀλλ' ὑπ-ε-δήλου τῇ πολλῇ σιωπῇ Καίσαρα μὲν οἰκτείρων, αἰδούμενος δὲ Βροῦτον.

Ἐπεὶ δὲ τῶν διαθηκῶν τῶν Καίσαρος ἀν-οιχθεισῶν εὑρέθη δεδομένη Ῥωμαίων ἑκάστῳ δόσις ἀξιόλογος, καὶ τὸ σῶμα κομιζόμενον δι' ἀγορᾶς ἐ-θεάσαντο ταῖς πληγαῖς δια-λελωβημένον, οὐκέτι κόσμον εἶχεν οὐδὲ τάξιν τὸ πλῆθος, ἀλλὰ τῷ μὲν νεκρῷ περι-σωρεύσαντες ἐξ ἀγορᾶς βάθρα καὶ κιγκλίδας καὶ τραπέζας ὑφ-ῆψαν αὐτοῦ καὶ κατ-έ-καυσαν, ἁράμενοι δὲ δαλοὺς διαπύρους ἔ-θεον ἐπὶ τὰς οἰκίας τῶν ἀν-ῃρηκότων ὡς κατα-φλέξοντες, ἄλλοι δὲ ἐ-φοίτων πανταχόσε τῆς πόλεως συλ-λαβεῖν καὶ διασπάσασθαι τοὺς ἄνδρας ζητοῦντες.

§ 60.—*Cinna's dream. A fatal name.*

Κίννας δέ τις τῶν Καίσαρος ἑταίρων ἔτυχε μέν, ὥς φασι, τῆς παρ-ῳχημένης νυκτὸς ὄψιν ἑωρακὼς ἄτοπον· ἐ-δόκει γὰρ ὑπὸ Καίσαρος ἐπὶ δεῖπνον καλεῖσθαι, παρ-αιτούμενος δὲ ἄγεσθαι τῆς χειρὸς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ μὴ βουλόμενος, ἀλλ' ἀντι-τείνων. Ὡς δ' ἤκουσεν ἐν ἀγορᾷ τὸ σῶμα καίεσθαι τοῦ Καίσαρος, ἀνα-στὰς ἐ-βάδιζεν ἐπὶ τιμῇ, καίπερ ὑφ-ορώμενός τε τὴν ὄψιν ἅμα καὶ πυρέττων. Καί τις ὀφθέντος αὐτοῦ τῶν πολλῶν ἔ-φρασεν ἑτέρῳ τοὔνομα πυνθανομένῳ, κἀκεῖνος ἄλλῳ, καὶ διὰ πάντων εὐθὺς ἦν, ὡς οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἀνὴρ τῶν ἀν-ῃρηκότων Καίσαρα· καὶ γὰρ ἦν τις ὁμώνυμος ἐκείνῳ Κίννας ἐν τοῖς συν-ομοσαμένοις, ὃν τοῦτον εἶναι προ-λαβόντες ὥρμησαν εὐθὺς καὶ δι-έ-σπασαν ἐν μέσῳ τὸν ἄνθρωπον. Τοῦτο μάλιστα δείσαντες οἱ περὶ Βροῦτον καὶ Κάσσιον οὐ πολλῶν ἡμερῶν διαγενομένων ἀπ-ε-χώρησαν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως.

§ 61.—*Divine vengeance pursues the conspirators.*

Θνήσκει δὲ Καῖσαρ τὰ μὲν πάντα γεγονὼς ἔτη πεντήκοντα καὶ ἕξ, Πομπηΐῳ δ' ἐπι-βιώσας οὐ πολὺ πλέον ἐτῶν τεσσάρων, ἦν δὲ τῷ βίῳ παντὶ ἀρχὴν καὶ δυναστείαν διὰ κινδύνων τοσούτων διώκων μόγις κατ-ειργάσατο, ταύτης οὐδὲν ὅτι μὴ τοὔνομα μόνον καὶ τὴν ἐπίφθονον καρπωσάμενος δόξαν παρὰ τῶν πολιτῶν. Ὁ μέντοι μέγας αὐτοῦ δαίμων, ᾧ παρὰ τὸν βίον ἐ-χρήσατο, καὶ τελευτήσαντος ἐπ-ηκολούθησε τιμωρὸς τοῦ φόνου, διά τε γῆς πάσης καὶ θαλάττης ἐλαύνων καὶ ἀν-ιχνεύων ἄχρι τοῦ μηδένα λιπεῖν τῶν ἀπ-εκτονότων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς καθ' ὁτιοῦν ἢ χειρὶ τοῦ ἔργου θιγόντας ἢ γνώμης μετα-σχόντας ἐπ-εξ-ελθεῖν.

§ 62.—*A strange coincidence. The great comet. The sun's light is dimmed for a year.*

Θαυμασιώτατον δὲ τῶν μὲν ἀνθρωπίνων τὸ περὶ Κάσσιον· ἡττηθεὶς γὰρ ἐν Φιλίπποις ἐκείνῳ τῷ ξιφιδίῳ δι-έ-φθειρεν ἑαυτόν, ᾧ κατὰ Καίσαρος ἐ-χρήσατο· τῶν δὲ θείων ὅ τε μέγας κομήτης (ἐφάνη γὰρ ἐπὶ νύκτας ἑπτὰ μετὰ τὴν Καίσαρος σφαγὴν διαπρεπής, εἶτα ἠφανίσθη) καὶ τὸ περὶ τὸν ἥλιον ἀμαύρωμα τῆς αὐγῆς. Ὅλον γὰρ ἐκεῖνον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ὠχρὸς μὲν ὁ κύκλος καὶ μαρμαρυγὰς οὐκ ἔχων ἀν-έ-τελλεν, ἀδρανὲς δὲ καὶ λεπτὸν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ κατ-ήει τὸ θερμόν, ὥστε τὸν μὲν ἀέρα δνοφερὸν καὶ βαρὺν ἀσθενείᾳ τῆς δια-κρινούσης αὐτὸν ἀλέας ἐπι-φέρεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ καρποὺς ἡμιπέπτους καὶ ἀτελεῖς ἀπ-ανθῆσαι καὶ παρ-ακμάσαι διὰ τὴν ψυχρότητα τοῦ περι-έχοντος ἀέρος.

§ 63.—*Brutus: 'Speak to me what thou art.'*

Μάλιστα δὲ τὸ Βρούτῳ γενόμενον φάσμα τὴν Καίσαρος ἐ-δήλωσε σφαγὴν οὐ γενομένην θεοῖς ἀρεστήν· ἦν δὲ τοιόνδε. Μέλλων τὸν στρατὸν ἐξ Ἀβύδου δια-βιβάζειν εἰς τὴν ἑτέραν ἤπειρον ἀν-ε-παύετο νυκτός, ὥσπερ εἰώθει, κατὰ σκηνήν, οὐ καθεύδων, ἀλλὰ φροντίζων περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος· λέγεται γὰρ οὗτος ἀνὴρ ἥκιστα δὴ τῶν στρατηγῶν ὑπνώδης γενέσθαι καὶ πλεῖστον ἑαυτῷ χρόνον ἐγρηγορότι χρῆσθαι πεφυκώς. ψόφου δέ τινος αἰσθέσθαι περὶ τὴν θύραν ἔ-δοξε, καὶ πρὸς τὸ τοῦ λύχνου φῶς ἤδη κατα-φερομένου σκεψάμενος ὄψιν εἶδε φοβερὰν ἀνδρὸς ἐκφύλου τὸ μέγεθος καὶ χαλεποῦ τὸ εἶδος. Ἐκ-πλαγεὶς δὲ τὸ πρῶτον, ὡς ἐώρα οὔτε πράττοντά τι οὔτε φθεγγόμενον, ἀλλὰ ἑστῶτα σιγῇ παρὰ τὴν κλίνην, ἠρώτα ὅστις ἐστίν.

§ 64.—*Caesar's Ghost: 'Thy evil spirit, Brutus.'*

Ἀπο-κρίνεται δ' αὐτῷ τὸ φάσμα "Ὁ σός, ὦ Βροῦτε, δαίμων κακός· ὄψει δέ με περὶ Φιλίπ-πους." Τότε μὲν οὖν ὁ Βροῦτος εὐθαρσῶς "Ὄψομαι" εἶπε· καὶ τὸ δαιμόνιον εὐθὺς ἐκπο-δὼν ἀπ-ῆει. Τῷ δ' ἰκνουμένῳ χρόνῳ περὶ τοὺς Φιλίππους ἀντι-ταχθεὶς Ἀντωνίῳ καὶ Καί-σαρι τῇ μὲν πρώτῃ μάχῃ κρατήσας τὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἐ-τρέψατο καὶ δι-εξ-ήλασε πορθῶν τὸ Καίσαρος στρατόπεδον, τὴν δὲ δευτέραν αὐτῷ μάχεσθαι μέλλοντι φοιτᾷ τὸ αὐτὸ φάσμα τῆς νυκτὸς αὖθις, οὐχ ὥστε τι προσ-ειπεῖν, ἀλλὰ συν-εὶς ὁ Βροῦτος τὸ πεπρωμένον ἔρ-ριψε φέ-ρων ἑαυτὸν εἰς τὸν κίνδυνον. Οὐ μὴν ἔ-πεσεν ἀγωνιζόμενος, ἀλλὰ τῆς τροπῆς γενομένης ἀνα-φυγὼν πρός τι κρημνῶδες καὶ τῷ ξίφει γυμνῷ προσ-βαλὼν τὸ στέρνον, ἅμα καὶ φίλου τινός, ὥς φασι, συν-επιρ-ρώσαντος τὴν πληγήν, ἀπ-έ-θανεν.

NOTES

L.S. = Liddell & Scott's smaller Greek Lexicon.

All references, as *χράω* (C) III 4, are to the sections and numbers in L.S.

L.S. gives nearly all irregular verb forms. Only those not given in L.S. are explained in the notes.

If you cannot find a compound, look for the simple verb; e.g., for *προ-ήγαγεν*, which is not given, look up *ἤγαγον*, which you are told comes from *ἄγω*, then look up *προ-άγω*.

If you cannot find a word containing *ττ*, try it with *σσ*. For instance, you will find *θάλαττα* under *θάλασσα*, *ἔ-πραττεν* under *πράσσω*.

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§ 1. 2. *Καίσαρος*, 'from Caesar.'

2. *Κίννα*, genitive of *Κίννας* = Latin 'Cinna.' Cf. *Σύλλα* in l. 11. Cinna had been Sulla's enemy. Caesar refused to part with his wife Cornelia at Sulla's bidding.

3. *ἀναιρέσεως*, *ἀναίρεσις* II.

4. *ὡς οὐκ ἔχοι λόγον*, 'that it was not reasonable.'

5. *τηλικοῦτον*, see *τηλίκος*. Is it 'so old' here, or 'so young'?

5. *οὐκ ἔφη νοῦν ἔχειν*, 'said that they had no sense.' In Greek the negative belonging to the reported statement is generally transferred to the verb introducing it.

7. Μαρίους, that is, men like Marius. Caesar was worth many such as Marius, was many times as dangerous as Marius.

Marius had been head of the popular party, and was overthrown by Sulla at the head of the nobles.

7. ἀνενεχθείσης, ἀναφέρω III.

9. ἐν Σαβίνοις, 'in (the country of) the Sabines.' It has no other name.

9. ἔκλεπτεν, κλέπτω III.

10. κατὰ νύκτα, κατά B VI.

11. πείσας, πείθω I 2.

12. δυοῖν, dative of the instrument.

12. ἀφείθη, ἀφίημι.

13. ἐξέπλευσεν, from ἐκπλέω.

16. περί, 'off.'

16. Φαρμακοῦσα, an island off Miletus in Asia Minor.

17. στόλοις, 'fleets.'

18. κατεχόντων, 'commanding.'

§ 2. 1. λύτρα, governed by αἰτηθείς, which in the active takes a double accusative, of the person and of the thing.

2. ὡς οὐκ εἰδότων, 'for not knowing.'

2. εἰδότων, governed by κατεγέλασεν.

3. ᾑρήκοιεν, αἱρέω.

3. ὡμολόγησε, ὁμολογέω I 5.

4. ἄλλον εἰς ἄλλην, the 'distributive' use of ἄλλος, 'to divers cities.'

5. ἐπί, C I 2.

6. Κίλιξι, Cilicians, one of the 'three very bad K's,'

Κρῆτες (liars), Καππάδοκες (rogues), Κίλικες (pirates), *τρία κάππα κάκιστα.*

7. *ἀπολελειμμένος, ἀπολείπω.*

8. *εἶχεν*, with an adverb, 'behaved.'

11. *ὥσπερ . . . αὐτῶν*, translate 'as if surrounded not by guardians but by a bodyguard,' or 'as though he was not their prisoner but their prince.'

12. *ἐπὶ πολλῆς ἀδείας*, 'in all fearlessness.'

15. *ἐχρῆτο, χράω* (C) III 4.
ἀκροαταῖς is predicative after *ἐχρῆτο*, 'as *ἀκροαταί*.'

15. *τοὺς μὴ . . .*, 'such as did not . . .', the 'generic' use of *μή* (to denote a class). Cf. § 9. 5.

16. *ἀπεκάλει, ἀποκαλέω* II.

§ 8. 2. *ἦκεν*, imperfect from *ἥκω*.

2. *νέμοντες*, 'attributing to,' 'putting down to.'

5. *ἀνήγετο, ἀνάγω* I 2.

7. Note *τὰ χρήματα*, object; *λείαν*, without the article, predicate.

8. *Περγάμῳ*, Pergamum, the chief town of north-western Asia Minor at this time.

10. *Ἀσίαν*, the Roman province of Asia, which included only the western coast of Asia Minor.

10. *Ἰούνιον*, Junius.

11. *κολάσαι, κολάζω*.

14. *ἐπί*, A II.

14. *χαίρειν ἐάσας*, 'having said good-bye to him,' 'heeding him not.'

15. *προαγαγών*, 'having brought them out' of prison.

17. *ὥσπερ* goes with *προειρήκει*.

§ 4. 1. ἐκ τούτου, neuter, 'immediately after this.'

2. τῶν οἴκοι, 'his friends at home,' that is, 'at Rome.'

3. ἔπλευσεν, πλέω.

3. ἐπὶ σχολήν, σχολή VI.

4. τὸν τοῦ M., 'the son of Molon.'

4. Κικέρων, Cicero.

5. τὸν τρόπον, acc. defining ἐπιεικοῦς, 'gentle in disposition,' our 'gentleman.'

8. ἄριστα with φῦναι πρός, 'to have been excellently fitted by nature for.'

9. ὡς = ὥστε, 'so that.'

9–10. τὸ πρωτεῖον, governed by ἀφεῖναι.

10–11. ἀσχόλως ἔχων ὅπως εἴη, 'striving that he might be.'

12. τοῦτο, that is, τὸ πρωτεῖον, governed by ἐξίκετο.

12. ὑπό, see ὑπό with genitive II 3.

13. κατεκτήσατο, κατακτάομαι.

14. ἐξίκετο, ἐξικνέομαι.

14. δ' οὖν serves to sum up or conclude an argument: 'and so.'

15. ἀντιγραφῇ. Cicero wrote a work in praise of Cato the Younger, who committed suicide at Utica in Africa in order not to fall into Caesar's hands. Caesar replied to him in a book called *Anti-Cato*.

16. στρατιωτικοῦ. This reminds us of the famous description of his style as 'imperatoria consuetudo dicendi,' 'a *commanding* style' as we still say.

17. ἀντεξετάζειν governs λόγον. πρός answers to 'by the standard of' in L.S.

18. *σχολὴν ἄγοντος*, 'who spent much leisure' *ἐπὶ τοῦτο*, 'upon this,' that is, improving himself in eloquence.

§ 5. 3. *δύναμις εἰς τὴν π.*, 'power in political life.'

5. *ἐν τοῖς πολλοῖς*, 'among the multitude.'

5. *ὀψέ*, '*too* late,' a very frequent meaning. Cf. Lat. *sero*.

6. *ἡγητέον* II; governs *ἀρχήν*.

7. *ἐνδελεχές*, 'constant;' *τὸ ἐνδελεχές*, 'constancy,' 'perseverance.' Cf. § 13. 8.

8. *τὸ κατα. μὴ κωλυθῆναι*. This is what is called a 'subject clause,' that is to say, a complete clause serving as a subject to the verb *ποιεῖ*, in the same way as the subject formed by the article with the neuter adjective *ἐνδελεχές*. It may be translated 'the fact that, being despised, it is not hindered.'

9. *ὑπιδέσθαι*, *ὑπειδόμην* II.

9. *δοκῶν*, parallel to *καταμαθών* in l. 11, both qualifying *Κικέρων*.

10. *τῷ φιλ. καὶ ἰλ.*, neuter. For the way to translate, see note on l. 7 above.

12. *τοῖς ἄλ.*, governed by *ἐνορᾶν* in ll. 13–14.

15. *διακειμένην περιττῶς*, 'over-carefully dressed.'

16. *κνώμενον*, like *τιμώμενον*. The gesture of a fop.

17. *οὐκ . . . ἂν ἐμβαλέσθαι*. This is the infinitive form of *οὐκ ἂν ἐμβάλοι*.

§ 6. 1. *ἀρχιερέως* = 'pontifex maximus,' chief priest of Jupiter.

2. *ἱερωσύνην*, governed by *μετιόντων* in l. 3.

3. *Ἰσαυρ.*, P. Servilius Vatia, conquered the Isauri, Cilician pirates.

3. Κάτλου, Q. Lutatius Catulus, consul 78 B.C.

6. καταβὰς εἰς τὸν δῆμον. The phrase is derived from 'stepping down into the ring' to fight. It may be here a trans. of the Latin 'descendere in forum.' Translate, 'stood as a candidate before the people.'

8. ἀπὸ μ. ἀ., 'by reason of his higher rank'; he had more to lose by defeat.

9. πείθων, 'trying to persuade.' The present tense marks the action as not completed. So διδούς is sometimes to be translated 'offering' rather than 'giving.'

10. ἐπί B VI.

16. διενεχθείσης, διαφέρω, 'when the votes were cast.'

17. ἀμίλλης, 'a close contest.'

§ 7. 1. ὑπάτου, ὕπατος II.

1. γνώμας ἐρωτῶντος, a translation of 'sententias rogare,' to ask the senators in turn for their opinion.

3. μέχρι K., that is, 'until it came to Caesar's turn.'

3. ἐκέλευον, 'advised.'

4. πεφροντισμένον, 'thoughtful.'

5. ἀκρίτους, take this closely with ἀποκτεῖναι, 'to put to death without trial.'

6. πάτριον, 'customary.'

7. Καίσαρι, governed by ἐπέσχον in ll. 9–10.

7. βουλῆς, βουλή II.

9. νέων, 'young men.' These were 'Equites' who rallied round Cicero at this time.

9. *γυμνὰ τὰ ξίφη ἐπέσχον*, the order is of the type *καλὰς τὰς χεῖρας ἔχει*.

10. *Κουρίων*, Curio.

10. *τηβέννῳ*, 'toga.'

15. *τῷ*, supply *λόγῳ*. The writing (poem) of Cicero about his consulship 'de Temporibus suis.'

17. *ὡς* with *μὴ χρησάμενος*, 'for not having used,' *μή* = 'not, as they said'; *οὐ* would = 'in fact not.'

17. *ἄριστα παρασχόντι*, 'the opportunity which offered excellently at that time.'

§ 8. 1. *στρατηγίας*, 'praetorship.' *στρατηγός* = 'leader of an army,' the original meaning of 'praetor,' from 'prae-ire,' 'to go in front,' 'lead.'

2. *ἐπαρχιῶν*, partitive genitive, depending on *Ἰβηρίαν*.

2. *Ἰβηρίαν*, Spain.

3. *Ἄλπεις*, the Alps.

5. *τοὺς ἑταίρους*, subject of *φάναι*.

5. *Ἦ που*, '*Can* it be that. . .'

8. *τὸν δὲ* K. Oratio obliqua after *Λέγεται*, as are *γενέσθαι* and *εἰπεῖν* below.

9. *ἐβουλόμην*, 'I was wishing,' at the moment his friends spoke to him.

13. *γενέσθαι πρὸς ἑαυτῷ*, 'took counsel with himself,' 'was deep in thought.'

16. *τηλικοῦτος*, 'of such an age': see § 1. 5.

17. *ἐμοί*, dativus commodi with *πέπρακται* = 'I have got nothing done,' literally 'there is nothing done for me?'

§ 9. 2. *ὥσθ'* = *ὥστε*.

2. *σπείρας*, 'cohorts.'

3. *πρός*, with dat. II.

4. *Καλαϊκούς*, in the north-west of Spain; *Λυσιτανούς*, on the west coast (modern Portugal).

4. *κρατῆσαι*, infinitive after *ὥστε* in l. 2.

5. *τῆς ἔξω θαλάσσης*, the Atlantic Ocean.

5. *τὰ μή*, the 'generic' *μή*, denoting a 'class,' 'such as did not . . .' Cf. § 2. 15.

8. *χεῖρον*, adverb. See *χείρων* II.

11. *τῶν προσιόντων*, neuter, *πρόσειμι* (*προσιέναι*) III.

12. *δύο μέρη*, 'two thirds.' So *τρία μέρη*, 'three quarters,' and so on.

14. *δεσπότην*, 'owner,' *τῶν προσιόντων*, i. e. the debtor.

14. *ἐκλυθῇ*, 'repaid.'

15. *ἀπηλλάγη*, 'departed from.'

18. *προσηγορευμένος*, pf. pass. of *προσαγορεύω*.

18. *αὐτοκράτωρ*, 'Imperator,' 'victorious general,' a title given to a Roman general by his soldiers on the field of battle.

§ 10. 1. 'O, see note on *ἀπέδειξεν*, l. 6.

1. *πολέμων οὓς ἐπολέμησε*, cognate accusative. So below, *μεμαχῆσθαι μάχας*.

3. *Κελτικήν*, Gaul.

3. *οὐκ ἔστιν ὅτου* = *οὐδενός*.

4. *τεθαυμασμένων*, *θαυμάζω*.

4. *ἐφ' ἡγεμονίᾳ*, 'for,' 'on account of' their generalship.

6. *ἀπέδειξεν*, *ἀποδείκνυμι*. The construction is *ὁ χρόνος ἀπέδειξεν αὐτὸν πολεμιστὴν ἀπολείποντα οὐδενὸς τῶν*, etc.

6. Φαβίους. Fabii conquered the Samnites, Scipios destroyed Hannibal and Carthage, Metelli fought in Greece and against Jugurtha in Numidia, Marius crushed the Teutones and Cimbri at Aquae Sextiae and Campi Raudii, Sulla conquered Mithridates and ended the Social War.

7. κατ' αὐτόν, κατά B VI.

9. παραβάλοι, παραβάλλω II 2.

12. προσεκτήσατο, προσκτάομαι.

16. μεμαχῆσθαι, μάχομαι.

16. τῷ μεμαχῆσθαι. The article makes the infinitive into a substantive, the same in construction as χαλεπότητι, μεγέθει, etc.

17. ἀνῃρηκέναι, also with τῷ, from ἀναιρέω.

17. ἀντιταχθέντων, ἀντιτάσσω.

§ 11. 1. ἐχρήσατο, look up χράω (C) III 2. We might say here 'commanded.'

3. φέρεσθαι, see φέρω, Pass. 2.

4, 11. τοῦτο μὲν . . . τοῦτο δέ, 'in the first place . . . in the second place.'

7. ἀπεκόπη, see κοπεῖν.

8. ἀφῆκεν, ἀφίημι.

9. ἀπέστρεψε, ἀποστρέφω.

12. Δυρράχιον, in Epirus. See §§ 33, 34.

12. ἐκκοπείς, see note on ἀπεκόπη.

13. ὑσσῷ from ὑσσός, the word used by Plutarch and other historians for the Roman *pilum* or javelin.

14. διεληλαμένος, διελαύνω.

16. ὡς with future participle, 'as if to.'

17. προσιόντων, πρόσειμι (προσιέναι).
19. διεσώθη, see ἐσώθην.

§ 12. 1. Βρεττανίᾳ, see § 22.
1–2. ἐμπεσοῦσι, see πεσών.
2. ταξιάρχοις, 'centurions.'
2. ἐπιθεμένων, see θέμενος.
3. ὠσάμενος, ὠθέω.
4. ἀποδειξάμενος, ἀποδείκνυμι.
6. βαδίζων, 'wading.'
8. δεδακρυμένος, 'bathed in tears.'
8. προσέπεσε, see ἐμπεσοῦσι above.
9–10. ἐπὶ τῷ προέσθαι, 'for having . . .'
11. Λιβύῃ, the Roman province of 'Africa.'
11. ἑλόντες, αἱρέω.
11. Σκηπίωνα, Scipio, one of the generals of the party opposed to Caesar in the Civil War.
12. Καίσαρος with ναῦν.
13. ταμίας, quaestor.
13. ἀποδεδειγμένος, ἀποδείκνυμι.
18. ἀνεῖλε, 'killed.'

§ 13. 2. ἀνέθρεψε, ἀνατρέφω.
2. τῷ χαρίζεσθαι, instrumental '*by* showing favour.'
4. ἆθλα, predicative, 'as rewards.'
5. τοῖς ἀξίοις, masculine, dative of advantage after φυλάττει.
7. πρός, 'before,' 'in face of.'
7. ἀπαγορεύειν II 2.
8. τό makes φιλοκίνδυνον a substantive, 'his love of danger.' Cf. § 5. 7.

10. *παρά* III 3.

10, 11. Take *δοκοῦντος* after *ὑπομονή*, 'of him who seemed *ἐγκαρτερεῖν παρὰ . . . δύναμιν*.'

12. *τὴν σάρκα* (*σάρξ*), acc. of respect.

13, 14. *τὴν ἀρρωστίαν πρόφασιν, θεραπείαν τὴν στρατείαν*, observe carefully which substantives are shown to be direct objects, which predicates, by the use of the article. Cf. § 3. 7.

14. *τὴν στρατείαν*, 'campaigning,' 'the life of a soldier.'

14. *ταῖς ὁδοιπορίαις*, dative of the instrument.

16. *τῷ θυραυλεῖν*, parallel to *ταῖς ὁδοιπορίαις*.

16. *ἀπομαχόμενος τῷ πάθει*, 'fighting against his misfortune.' He was subject to fits.

§ 14. 1. *Ἐκοιμᾶτο . . . ὕπνους*, cognate acc., 'took most of his sleep.'

2. *εἰς πρᾶξιν . . . κατατιθέμενος*, 'turning his rest to practical use.'

3. *ὠχεῖτο*, *ὀχέω*.

3. *μεθ'* = *μετά*. See *μετά* II 2.

5. *παιδός*, *παῖς* III.

5. *ὑπογράφειν*, here 'write from dictation.'

5. *ἅμα λέγοντος*, 'as fast as he spoke.'

6. *εἰθισμένων*, *ἐθίζω*.

6. *ἐφεστηκότος*, *ἐφίστημι*.

8. *οὕτως* qualifies *συντόνως*.

9. *Ῥοδανόν*, the Rhone. He travelled between 60 and 70 miles a day.

11. *τοὐπίσω* = *τὸ ὀπίσω*.

12. *ἀνὰ κράτος*, see under *κράτος*.

14. *προσεξήσκησεν*, look out *ἐξασκέω*. *πρός* in the compound means 'as well' or 'besides.'

16. *ἐξαρκεῖν*, 'to be enough for,' 'to keep employed.'

16. C. Oppius was an intimate friend of Julius Caesar, and wrote a 'Life' of him.

§ 15. 1. *εὐκολία*, indifference.

3. *Μεδιόλανον*, Milan.

3. *Οὐαλλερίου*, Valerius Leo.

4. *καταχέαντος*, *καταχέω*.

5. *ἀφελῶς*, lit. 'smoothly, evenly'; so 'without remark,' 'without any fuss.'

6. *ἐπέπληξεν*, *ἐπιπλήσσω*.

6. *Ἥρκει*, *ἀρκέω* II 2.

7. *τὸ . . . ἀπαρέσκουσιν*, see § 5. 8.

7. *χρῆσθαι*, mid. infin. pres. of *χράω* (C).

7. *ἀπαρέσκουσιν*, neuter.

8. *ἀγροικίαν*, 'want of manners,' 'want of taste.' It seems to be implied that Leo had used scented oil because it was more costly.

8. *ἐξελέγχων*, 'exposing,' 'remarking upon.'

9. *συνελασθείς*, *συνελαύνω*, 'driven to seek shelter.'

11. *οἰκήματος*, the usual word for 'a room' in a house.

13. *τῶν ἐντίμων*, neuter, 'from the place of honour,' genitive governed by *παραχωρητέον*.

13. *τοῖς*, dative of advantage (commodi).

15. *Ὄππιον*, see § 14. 16.

15. *ἀναπαύσασθαι*, *ἀναπαύω*.

§ 16. 1. *αὐτῷ*, dative of the *agent* with *συνέστη*, an intransitive tense, which is equivalent in sense to a passive

(look out *συνίστημι*); tr. 'the first war in which he engaged was against the Helvetii.'

1. **Κελτικῶν**, 'Gallic.'

2. **Ἑλβητττίους, Τιγυρίνους.** Caesar says the Tigurini were one of the four divisions of the Helvetii.

4. **ἐμπρήσαντες, ἐμπίπρημι.**

5. **τῆς . . . Γαλατίας**, 'Provincia,' Provence, the south-eastern part of France, first conquered by the Romans.

6. **Κίμβροι καὶ Τεύτονες**, the Cimbri and Teutones, Germanic invaders who were annihilated by Marius, the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae (Aix) in 102 B.C., the Cimbri in the Campi Raudii near Vercellae in 101 B.C.

6. **τόλμαν**, accusative of respect.

7. **καί**, very often in a Greek sentence a negative, as **οὔτε** in l. 6, is continued by a positive clause.

10. **Λαβιηνός**, Labienus, Caesar's chief lieutenant, the only one who deserted him in the Civil War, seemingly through jealousy.

11. **Ἄραρα**, the Arar (Saône), which joins the Rhone at Lyons.

12. **Ἑλβητττίων . . . ἐπιθεμένων**, gen. absolute.

12. **αὐτῷ**, governed by **ἐπιθεμένων**.

14. **φθάσας, φθάνω.** 'He outstripped them,' 'he was too quick, and took refuge . . .'

17. **χρήσομαι, χράομαι**, from **χράω** (C).

§ 17. 2. **ὁρμήσας**, from **ὁρμάω**.

2. **ἐνέβαλε**, 'he charged the enemy.'

3. ἁμάξαις καὶ χάρακι, the Helvetii had formed laager with their waggons.
4. αὐτῶν, 'the men.'
6. ἀμυνόμενοι agrees with παῖδες (masc.) rather than γυναῖκες (fem.).
7. συγκατεκόπησαν, see note to § 11. 7.
8. εἰς, 'at.' The battle 'was ending' *up to* that time.
8. μέσας νύκτας, νύξ IV.
8. καλῷ, note the emphasis, 'fair as it was.'
9. κρεῖττον, understand ἔργον.
9. τὸ συνοικίσαι, equivalent to a substantive, 'a fairer deed, namely, the settlement of those of the barbarians who had fled'. . .
11. βαρβάρων, partitive gen. depending on τοὺς διαφυγόντας.
11. καταναγκάσαι, same construction as συνοικίσαι.
15. Γερμανοί, the Germani.
15. διαβάντες, understand 'the Rhine.'

§ 18. 1. ἄντικρυς II 2.
3. σύμμαχον, 'as an ally.'
4. πεποιημένος, middle, 'had had him recognized.'
4. ἦσαν, understand 'the Germans.'
5. αὐτοῦ, of Caesar.
6. οὐκ ἂν ἐδόκουν, 'they were not likely.' The ἄν more properly belonged to the verb depending on ἐδόκουν, cf. § 19. 3–4, but by a slight change of construction that verb appears in the *future* infinitive, which cannot be used with ἄν. The sentence is slightly irregular. Cf. note to § 21. 13.

8. Γαλατίαν, Gaul.

10. ὡς δή, 'as if in very truth.' Ironical. May be rendered: 'as they fondly thought.'

11. τρυφῇ, χρηματισμῷ, used predicatively after χρησόμενοι, 'as pleasure and profit.' Translate: 'as they fondly thought, to make pleasure and profit out of their campaign with Caesar.'

13. ἐκκλησίαν, *concilium*, a meeting in the general's tent (*praetorium*).

14. παρά, 'contrary to'; see παρά III 3 end.

15. ἔχοντας, see note to § 2. 8.

16. τάγμα, legio.

§ 19. 1. πρός, of time, 'upon.'

1. ἐτέθρανστο, θραύω.

2. Γερμανοῖς . . . Ῥωμαίους, an infinitive clause serving as the object of προσδοκήσας.

3. ὧν, the Germans. 'Not having expected that the Romans would set upon the Germans, whose attack they did not seem likely to withstand.'

14–15. ἀναμένοντα agrees with Καίσαρα understood in the accusative as subject of καθῆσθαι.

17. Ῥήνου, the Rhine.

17–18. τοῦτο and τὸ πεδίον go together.

§ 20. 1. δύναμιν, δύναμις 2.

2. Σηκουανοῖς, 'among the Sequani,' in eastern Gaul, north of the Jura Mountains. Cf. note to § 1. 9.

3. τοῖς, neuter, 'affairs.'

3. προσέχειν, supply τὸν νοῦν.

4. περὶ Πάδον Γαλατίαν, Cisalpine Gaul, consisting of

the two divisions, Transpadane and Cispadane, on either side of the Padus (Po); the part of Caesar's province nearest to Rome.

5. ἐπαρχίας, 'partitive' genitive, 'being part of his province.' ἐπαρχία = *provincia*, 'government.'

6. Ῥουβίκων, Rubico.

6. ὑπό, with dative, 'lying at the foot of': 'Cisalpine' Gaul is meant.

7. τὴν ἄλλην Ἰταλίαν, 'the rest of Italy.' Gallia Transpadana was also known as Italia Transpadana.

8. ἐδημαγώγει, 'courted the people.'

9. δεηθείη, optative of 'indefinite frequency,' historic form corresponding to the subjunctive with ἄν in the present.

11–12. Καὶ . . . δέ, emphatic, 'Moreover.'

12. ἐλάνθανε τὸν Π. καταστρεφόμενος, translate 'Pompeius never observed how he was subduing'. . .

13–14. νῦν μὲν . . . νῦν δέ, 'on the one hand . . . on the other.'

13–14. τοῖς τῶν πολιτῶν ὅπλοις, 'with the forces of the state.'

15–16. αἱρῶν καὶ χειρούμενος, 'winning over and securing.'

§ 21. 1. Νέρβιοι, Nervii, in Gallia Belgica, in the modern Belgium. Plutarch describes them as 'the fiercest and most warlike people of all in those parts,' and as living 'in a country covered with continuous woods.'

3. αὐτοί, i. e. the fighting men. Cf. § 17. 4.

6. ταγμάτων, see note to § 18. 16.

8. ταξιάρχους, see note to § 12. 2. They always bore the brunt of the fighting.

10. *πρὸ αὐτοῦ*, either 'in front of,' or 'on his side,' 'for him.'

11. *τῶν ἄκρων*, neuter, 'the higher ground.'

11. *τὸ δέκατον*, supply *τάγμα*. Cf. what is said of this, Caesar's favourite legion, in § 18.

12. *αὐτοῦ*, Caesar.

13. *ἄν* belongs to *περιγενέσθαι*. This, the usual order, explains partly the irregularity noted in § 18. 6.

14. *νῦν*, not used loosely, like our 'now,' of past time, but = 'as it happened,' 'as it was.'

14–15. *τὴν . . . ἀγωνισάμενοι*, 'though they fought with superhuman valour, as the saying is.'

15. *οὐδ' ὡς*, 'not even so.'

§ 22. 1. *τοὺς Βρεττανούς*, the Britons.

1. *τὴν τόλμαν*, 'made his daring famous.'

3. *στόλῳ*, 'a fleet.'

5. *ἔπλευσε*, *πλέω*.

5. *ἀπιστουμένην ὡς οὐδὲ οὖσαν*, 'not believed to exist at all,' 'the very existence of which was disbelieved.'

6. *ἐπιθέμενος*, *ἐπιτίθημι* VII 2.

7. *ἡγεμονίαν*, *imperium*, 'empire.'

8. *Δίς*, in the years 55 and 54 B.C.

9–10. *κακώσας μᾶλλον ἢ ὠφελήσας*. Plutarch explains this by saying 'the islanders were so miserably poor that they had nothing worth being plundered of.'

12. *μέλλων*, the second time, in 54 B.C.

16. *συνεταράχθησαν*, *συνταράσσω*.

§ 23. 1. *Ἀρβέρνοι*, the Arverni, the inhabitants of (the modern)

Auvergne, in 52 B.C. under Vercingetorix headed the most formidable rebellion with which Caesar had to deal.

2. Καίσαρος λάφυρον, Caesar was repulsed from the siege of their capital Gergovia, so there may have been some truth in the story, though their conqueror could afford to smile.

3. τότε, in 52 B.C. towards the end of the rebellion.

5. βασιλέως, Vercingetorix. This is thought to be not a proper name but a title.

6. Καίσαρι, governed by ἐπιπίπτει, l. 8.

8–9. παντὸς λόγου μείζων, 'greater than can be told.'

9–10. ὃ ἦν ἐν Γ. κράτιστον, 'the flower of Gaul.'

11. ἦκον agrees with μυριάδες, 'came, to the number of . . .'

17. ἀπό, 'on the side of,' 'facing.' Cf. 'una *ex* parte' in Latin.

17–18. ὡς διαπεπραγμένων, 'as his affairs were (more vivid statement for 'would be') entirely ruined.' Cf. such a sentence as 'If this happens, I *am* a ruined man.'

19. τῶν, neuter. For the phrase see § 31. 9; § 34. 13–14.

§ 24. 2. ἔσχε δόξαν, literally 'held reputation' for him; tr.: 'brought him reputation.'

2. ἔργα τόλμης παρασχόμενος, literally 'having afforded works of daring'; tr.: 'having offered chances of showing daring.'

5. ἠφάνιστο, ἀφανίζω.

5. διεπεφόρητο, διαφορέω 2.

11. ἐξιππάσατο, ἐξιππάζομαι, 'ride out.'

13. ἐλάσας, supply τὸν ἵππον.

13. ἀφαλόμενος, ἀφάλλομαι.

15. ὑπὸ πόδας, the accusative expresses 'came *and* sat at the feet of . . .'

17. φρουρησόμενος, mid. in form, passive in meaning. He was put to death after Caesar's triumph in 45 B.C., that is, after being kept a prisoner seven years.

§ 25. 2. ἀμέλει, 'of course,' 'for that matter.' Like our 'never fear!'

2. Κράσσου, M. Licinius Crassus Dives, in 60 B.C. triumvir with Pompeius and Caesar, killed by the Parthians in 53 B.C. at Carrhae in Mesopotamia.

3. ἐν Πάρθοις, 'in Parthia.' Cf. § 1. 9; § 20. 2.

3. ἔφεδρος, the third man who sits by waiting to fight the victor. Translate 'who had been a fear to both of them.'

4. τῷ μέν, Caesar.

4. ὑπὲρ τοῦ, 'in order to . . .'

5. τὸν ὄντα, supply μέγιστον. He means Pompeius.

5. τῷ δέ, Pompeius.

6. τοῦτο, i. e. that Caesar wished to overthrow him.

7. ἐξ ὀλίγου, 'but lately.'

7. παρέστη, παρίστημι II 4.

8. ὡς οὐ χαλεπὸν ἔργον, supply ὄν, 'as being no hard matter.'

9. ὃν . . . αὐτοῦ, literally 'that the man whom he had himself raised up should be once more brought

low by himself.' Turn: 'to destroy again the man whom he had himself exalted.'

10. *ὑπόθεσιν ταύτην πεποιημένος*, literally 'having made for himself this foundation.' Translate 'had cherished this design from the first.'

Translate *πεποιημένος, ἀποστήσας, ἐγγυμνασάμενος* as finite verbs, putting in necessary conjunctions.

12. *μακράν*. Compare the picture of the defeated bull in Virgil's *Georgics*, Bk. iii. 225–240.

13. *ἐγγυμνασάμενος, ἐγγυμνάζομαι*, to practise or train oneself in.

15. *εἰς ἀντίπαλον*, 'to an equality with.'

16. *κατορθώμασιν*, 'achievements.'

§ 26. 1. *ἀπήτει*. In 50 B.C. Pompeius procured a decree of the Senate calling on both himself and Caesar to furnish troops for a Parthian campaign.

1. *τοὺς στρατιώτας*, he had lent Caesar two legions.

2. *ἔχρησε, χράω* (C) II.

5. *δραχμαῖς*, roughly £10 a man, the drachma being about 9½*d*.

7. *διέφθειραν*, 'misled.'

8. *ὑπερβάλωσιν*, 'cross' the border.

9. *ἐσομένης πρὸς ἐκεῖνον*, 'would come over to his side.'

10. *ἐχαυνοῦτο, χαυνόω*, 'was filled with vain thoughts.' See § 30.

10. *ἠμέλει, ἀμελέω*.

12. *γνώμαις*, decrees of the Senate.

14. *ταξιάρχων*, 'officers.'

15. *βουλευτηρίου*, the Senate-house.

15. *πυθόμενον*, *πυνθάνομαι*.

16. *γερουσία*, the Senate.

16. *χρόνον*, the meaning is they did not allow him as long a time as was customary, but sent out a governor to succeed him sooner than was usual.

17. *φάναι*, governed by *λέγεται*, l. 13.

§ 27. 1. *ἦκον*, at the end of 50 B.C.

3. *τὴν ἐντὸς Ἄλπεων*, supply *Γαλατίαν*. 'Cisalpine Gaul.'

3. *τὸ Ἰλλυρικόν*, Illyricum.

5. *τὴν δευτέραν*, having been consul in 59 B.C. he could not legally be consul again till 48 B.C.

6. *ἐμάλαττε*, 'persuaded to moderation.'

7. *ἀφῄρει*, imperfect, 'was for denying him the troops.'

9. διαλύσεις, διάλυσις II.

9. *καμπτομένου*, 'was for giving way.'

10. *οἱ περὶ Λέντλον*, 'Lentulus' party.' Lentulus was consul, and an enemy of Caesar. Being a Cornelius, he thought himself destined to be another Sulla. (Caesar, *B. C.* i. 4.) Cf. Sallust, *Cat.* 47. 2.

11. Antonius and Curio were tribunes of the plebs. Caesar was thus enabled to invade Italy as champion of popular rights against the tyranny of the Senate.

15. *ἄρχοντας*, 'magistrates.' See preceding note.

§ 28. 1. The troops with Caesar when he entered Ariminum,

thereby invading Italy, were the thirteenth legion (Jan. 12–13, B.C. 49). The twelfth legion reached him on Feb. 3, and the eighth about Feb. 16. These must have started in December from their quarters among the Aedui (north of Lyons).

5. *ὧν ἐνίστατο*, this is an instance of the rare attraction of the relative in the nominative case to the case of its antecedent. The construction is properly *πραγμάτων ἃ ἐνίστατο*, 'of the business which was at hand.'

6–8. *οὐ δεομένην . . . μᾶλλον ἢ οὖσαν*, 'not requiring . . . rather than,' the Greek way of saying 'not requiring . . . so much as . . .'

Translate 'seeing . . . that his attack did not at the moment require great numbers, but must be handled with terrifying boldness and swiftness in seizing his chance.'

8. *ἐκπλήξειν γὰρ κτλ.* Translate 'for he would strike terror unexpectedly more easily than he could force his way by attacking with preparation.'

11. *ἄνευ.* They went forth *expediti*, as a flying column.

12. *τῆς Κελτικῆς*, a curious blunder, as the point was that Ariminum was in Italy proper, and by entering it Caesar was leaving his province and was guilty of open rebellion.

14. *Ὁρτησίῳ*, Hortensius, son of the great orator.

16. *ἐν φανερῷ*, 'in public.'

16. *μονομάχοις*, 'gladiators.'

§ 29. 1. *θεραπεύσας*, that is, after bathing and anointing himself.

2. *συγγενόμενος*, *συγγίγνομαι*.

3. *παρακεκλημένοις*, *παρακαλέω*.

4. *συσκοτάζοντος*, impersonal gen. absol.

5. *ἤλαυνεν*, *ἐλαύνω*.

6. *ἐπιστρέψας*, *ἐπιστρέφω*.

7. *τὴν ἐντὸς Ἄλπεων*, Cisalpine Gaul.

8. *τῆς ἄλλης Ἰταλίας*, see note to § 20. 7.

9. *εἰσῄει*, *εἴσειμι* (*ἴω*).

10. *ἐπιστήσας*, *ἐφίστημι* A III.

12–13. *μετὰ θυμοῦ*, 'with spirit.'

13–14. *ὑπειπὼν προοίμιον*, 'saying by way of prelude *τοῦτο τὸ κοινόν* these words that are commonly used (that have passed into a proverb) *τοῖς ἐμβ. . . .* by those who embark on . . .'

15. *ἀνερρίφθω*, *ἀναρρίπτω*.

15. *ὥρμησε*, *ὁρμάω*.

Caesar himself does not even mention the Rubicon. With the famous 'Iacta alea esto,' compare the story of the Duke of Wellington's 'Up, Guards, and at them!' at Waterloo, which is said to be an invention. Both stories in any case finely sum up the situation.

§ 30. 1. *Φαώνιος*, M. Favonius, so close an imitator of Cato (*Uticensis*) that he was nicknamed 'Cato's ape.'

3. *σύγκλητον*, this is used sometimes for the Roman *Senatus*, but here probably means his *concilium* or meeting of officers.

5. ὅταν ἐπίῃ, 'whenever Caesar attacked.'
8. τήν, supply δύναμιν.
11. πολέμου. It will be natural to translate as if this was πολεμίου, 'that the enemy was already upon them and carrying all before him.'
11. τὴν πόλιν, Rome.
12. γερουσίαν = *Senatus*.
13. πρό, 'instead of,' 'rather than.'
15. ἃ νόμος ἐστί. This refers to the taking of the auspices.

§ 31. 1. Λαβιηνός, T. Labienus, Caesar's ablest officer in Gaul, and the only one who deserted him. Slain at Munda, B.C. 45 (see § 45).
3. ἀπέδρα, ἀποδιδράσκω.
5. ἀποσκευάς, 'baggage.'
7. Δομιτίῳ, L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, one of Caesar's most active enemies; killed at Pharsalia. See § 35. 7.
7. σπειρῶν, 'cohorts.'
8. Κορφίνιον, Corfinium, a strongly-fortified town in the Apennines due E. of Rome. Its defence was the only stand made by the Pompeians in Italy.
9. ἀπογνούς, see note to § 34. 13.
11. δοθέν, δίδωμι.
11. ὡς with fut. part. denotes intention, 'to put an end to his life.'
14. ἀπεθρήνει, ἀποθρηνέω, to bewail.
15. ᾐτιᾶτο, αἰτιάομαι.
15. θαρρύναντος, see θαρσύνω.

16. *ὑπνωτικόν* (*ὕπνος*), 'a sleeping-draught.'

18. *λαβὼν δεξιάν*, that is, pledged his word to him.

18. *διεξέπεσε*, *διεκπίπτω*, 'slipped away.'

§ 32. 1. *ἀνέστρεψε*, see *ἀναστρέφω* II 2.

Caesar pursued Pompeius to Brundisium, from which Pompeius sailed on March 15, 49 B.C. Caesar having no ships turned back to Rome, and spent the rest of the year fighting in Spain and collecting his forces.

2. *ἡμέραις ἑξήκοντα*, from Jan. 12 when he entered Italy to March 15 when Pompeius sailed.

3. *δημάρχου*, 'tribune of the people.'

3. *Μετέλλου*, L. Caecilius Metellus Creticus.

4. *ἀποθέτων*, neuter, understand *χρημάτων*. These were the 'reserve fund' laid up in the *sanctius aerarium* against a Gallic invasion, after the taking of Rome by the Gauls in 390 B.C. This money had been voted by the Senate to Pompeius, but his party fled too hurriedly to take it with them.

8. *δεῖται*, *δέω* (B) III. Translate 'has no use for,' 'does not admit of.'

10. *ταμιείου*, *aerarium*, 'treasury.'

11. *κλειδῶν*, *κλείς*.

11. *ἐκκόπτειν*, supply *τὰς θύρας*.

12. *ἐνισταμένου*, *ἐνίστημι* II 4.

13. *διατεινάμενος*, 'raising his voice.'

13. *ἀποκτενεῖν*, *ἀποκτείνω*.

14. *παύσαιτο*, *παύω*.

§ 33. 1. Ἀπολλωνίᾳ, Apollonia on the coast of Epirus.
3. τῆς, supply δυνάμεως.
5. ἀναχθῆναι, ἀνάγω II.
6. Βρεντέσιον, Brundisium.
8. ἐνέβη, ἐμβαίνω.
9. τῶν τυχόντων, see τυγχάνω II 3.
10. πολὺς πνεύσας (πνέω), 'having blown *strongly*.'
12. μεταβαλεῖν, 'to put about.'
13. ὡς ἀποστρέψων τὸν πλοῦν, 'with the intention of sailing back,' literally 'turning his course backwards.'
14. τοῦ κυβερνήτου, τῆς χειρός, both governed by λαβόμενος. See λαμβάνω Med.
15. ἐκπεπληγμένου, ἐκπλήσσω.
17. τόλμα, imperative of τολμάω.
17. δέδιθι, see δέδια.
§ 34. 5. ἐπιλαμβανομένου, agreeing with Καίσαρος understood.
6. οἱ κομίζοντες, supply τὰ σημεῖα. 'The standard-bearers.'
8. παρὰ μικρόν, παρά III 4.
11. ἐπήρατο, ἐπαίρω.
13. ἀπέγνω τὰ καθ' αὑτόν, see ἀπογιγνώσκω II and κατά B IV 2, 'despaired of his fortunes.'
14. ὑπ' εὐλαβείας, ὑπό with gen. II 3.
15. τύχης, governed by ὑπό.
15. ἔργῳ, 'achievement,' 'success.'
18. παρὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις, 'on the side of,' 'with the enemy.'
18. τὸν νικῶντα, that is, 'one who knew how to conquer.'

§ 35. 1. *τὴν Φαρσαλίαν*, supply *γῆν*, 'into the territory of Pharsalus.' *Φαρσαλίαν* is the adjective from *Φάρσαλος*, but the Romans adopted the form Pharsalia.

4. *θρασεῖς*, *θρασύς*.

6. *ἀρχιερωσύνης*, see § 6.

7. Domitius, Spinther, and Scipio were three generals on the side of Pompeius and the nobles.

8. *πολλούς*, subject of *πέμπειν*.

9. *μισθωσομένους* qualifies the subject of *πέμπειν*.

9–10. *ὑπάτοις*, *στρατηγοῖς*, are used by Plutarch to translate 'consul' and 'praetor.' Hence *ὑπατεύουσι καὶ στρατηγοῦσιν* = 'for men holding the offices of consul and praetor.'

10. *ὡς* with the future participle = 'with the intention,' 'with the idea' of doing something.

11. *ἐσφάδαζον*, 'pranced,' 'made a display.'

12. *ἱππεῖς*, *ἱππεύς*.

12. *ἠσκημένοι*, *ἀσκέω*.

12. *περιττῶς*, 'extravagantly.'

13. *ὅπλων λαμπρότησι*, translate the abstract substantives by adjectives, 'shining armour,' 'high-bred horses,' 'physical beauty.'

§ 36. *Title. Crassinius.* Our texts of Caesar *B. C.* iii. 91 give Crastinus as his name.

1. *κινεῖν τὴν φάλαγγα*, 'to order his line of battle to advance.' *φάλαγξ* = *acies*.

2. *προϊὼν ἐπ' ἔργον ἤδη*, 'on the point of joining battle.'

7. πῶς θάρσους, see ἔχω B. Literally 'How are we off for confidence?' Tr.: 'What is our confidence?'

8. ἐκτείνας, ἐκτείνω.

10. His words as given by Caesar were 'Faciam hodie, imperator, ut aut vivo mihi aut mortuo gratias agas.'

12. συνεπισπασάμενος, συνεπισπάω.

15. ἀνακόπτεται, 'he was stopped short.'

15. πληγείς, πλήσσω.

17. ἀνασχεῖν, ἀνέχω III 2.

§ 37. 2. ἐπήλαυνον, ἐπελαύνω.

3. ἀναχεόμενοι, 'deploying.'

5. οὐκ ἀκοντίσμασι χρώμενοι, that is, 'not hurling them,' but keeping them in hand for fighting at close quarters.

5–6. τοῖς ὑσσοῖς, object, ἀκοντίσμασι, predicate 'as darts.'

6. ὑσσοῖς, see note on § 11. 13.

6. ἐκ χειρός, that is, with a weapon held in the hand, not thrown; that is, 'at close quarters.'

9. δεδιδαγμένοι, διδάσκω.

9. ἐλπίζοντος, 'expecting,' governs the future infinitive ὑπόψεσθαι.

11. ὠμιληκότας, ὁμιλέω.

12. ὥρᾳ, bloom of youth, 'complexion.'

13. μενεῖν, future infinitive of μένω.

14. αἰσχύνην, that is, 'disfiguring scars.' The Roman sword was very heavy, and inflicted terrible wounds.

15–16. ἠνείχοντο, ἀνέχω.

§ 38. 3. ἐκυκλοῦντο and 4. ἔκοπτον, 'began to . . .'

5. σκεδασθέντας, σκεδάννυμι.

6–7. ἐμέμνητο ὤν, 'remember that he was.'

7. Μάγνος = Latin *Magnus*, 'Pompeius the Great.'

7–8. βλαπτομένῳ ἐοικώς, 'like to one blinded,' τὴν γνώμην, 'in mind,' the accusative that would have followed the active βλάπτειν.

13. ἔννους (= ἔννοος) γενόμενος, 'having regained his senses.'

14. οὐκοῦν καὶ ἐπί . . . may be rendered 'What! even into . . .?' an exclamation of dismay.

15. τὴν ἐν. καὶ στ. ἐσθῆτα, that is, the purple *sagum* or short cloak which a Roman general wore in battle.

17. μεταλαβών, μεταλαμβάνω II.

§ 39. 2. περί, 'at.' Cf. § 1. 16.

2. Tralles, in Asia Minor.

4. After φύσει supply ἦν.

5. ἄνωθεν, 'on the top' of the hard ground beneath. May be turned 'in addition,' 'besides.'

6. ἀνατεῖλαι, ἀνατέλλω.

6. φοίνικα, φοῖνιξ.

7. Πατ**α**βίῳ, Patavium, in the valley of the Padus, birthplace of Λιβίου, Livius, Livy the historian.

8. ἐπὶ μαντικῇ, ἐπί B V 'for.'

10. ἐπ' οἰωνοῖς, ἐπί B IV.

10. ἐκείνην, acc. of duration of time.

13. καὶ δή, 'in very truth.'

14. ἔργον, of fighting, as we use 'action.' Cf. § 36. 2.

14–15. *πρὸς τῇ θέᾳ γενόμενος*, same meaning as *προσγενόμενος*, *προσγίγνομαι*, 'having applied himself to watching.'

15. *θέᾳ*, observe the accent.

15–16. *ἀνήλατο*, *ἀνάλλομαι*.

§ 40. 2. *ἐπί* B II 2.

2. Π. *τεθνηκότι*, he was treacherously killed on landing by the Egyptians, under Achillas.

3. *Θεόδοτον*, Theodotus of Chios, a teacher of rhetoric, advised the Egyptians to let Pompeius land and then kill him, as 'dead men could not bite.'

4. *σφραγῖδα*, it was engraved with a lion holding a sword in its paw.

4. *δεξάμενος*, *δέχομαι*.

7. *βασιλέως*, Ptolemy, a wretched boy, at war with his sister Cleopatra.

8. *εὐεργέτησε*, that is, had them released.

9. *τῆς νίκης*, 'from his victory,' see *ἀπολαύω*.

10. *τοῦτο* is explained by the sentence '*τὸ σώζειν*,' &c.

11. *πεπολεμηκότων*, *πολεμέω*.

17. *Ποθεινοῦ*, the king's chamberlain.

§ 41. 4. *διώρυχες*, the canals which supplied Alexandria with fresh water.

6. *περικοπτόμενος τὸν στόλον*, literally 'clipt as to his fleet,' that is, 'as his fleet was being cut off in detail.'

6. *διὰ πυρός*, the natural meaning is he used fire-ships to set the enemy's dockyards on fire.

8. *βιβλιοθήκην*, the great library of 400,000 volumes founded by the first two Ptolemies (323–247 B.C.).

9. *Φάρῳ*, the island off Alexandria, on which was the celebrated lighthouse. The island was connected with the mainland by a dyke (*χῶμα*, l. 11), called Heptastadium (i. e. about three-quarters of a mile long).

14. *ἀπενήξατο*, *ἀπονήχομαι*, to swim away.

14. *Ὅτε καί*, 'at this time too.'

15. *βιβλίδια*, one of the many diminutive forms of *βιβλίον*, 'little scrolls.'

15. *κρατῶν*, 'grasping.'

§ 42. 2. *ὥρμησεν*, *ὁρμάω*.

3. *κἀκεῖθεν* = *καὶ ἐκεῖθεν*.

3. *Ἀσίαν*, Asia, the Roman province so called, including the western coast of Asia Minor.

3. *Δομίτιον*, see § 31.

4. *Φαρνάκου*, Pharnaces, King of Pontus, northern Asia Minor.

4. *Μιθριδάτου*, Mithridates, the famous King of Pontus, conquered by Pompeius.

5. *ἡττημένον*, *ἡσσάομαι*.

5. *πεφευγέναι*, *φεύγω*.

7–8. *Ἀρμενίας τῆς μικρᾶς*, Armenia Minor.

9. *ἀνιστάναι*, *ἀνίστημι*.

9. *ταύτῃ*, 'in that region.'

9. *τετράρχας*, 'princes.'

12. *συνάψας*, *συνάπτω*.

16. Ἀμάντιον, the real name seems to have been C. Matius.

16–17. 'Veni, vidi, vici.' This was surpassed in brevity by the Hungarian 'Bem bam Bom,' 'Bem has beaten Bom'; and Sir Charles Napier's *Peccavi*, 'I have Scinde.'

§ 43. 1. Κάτωνα, Cato the younger, famous for his uprightness and strict manner of life.

1. Σκηπίωνα, see § 35. 7.

2. Φαρσάλῳ, Pharsalus or Pharsalia. See note to § 35. 1.

2. Λιβύην, the Roman province of Africa, the territory round ancient Carthage.

3. Νομάδες, see *νομάς*.

8. μοναυλῶν, 'playing a solo on the flute.'

9. καθῆντο, *κάθημαι*.

9. ἐπιτρέψαντες, *ἐπιτρέπω*.

14. Πολλίων Ἀσίννιος, Asinius Pollio, the friend to whom Virgil dedicated the fourth Eclogue; poet and historian (B.C. 76–A.D. 4).

15. διεπέπρακτο, *διαπράσσω*, 'would have been at an end.'

§ 44. 1. Ἔστι δ' ὅτε, 'at another time.'

3. ἀετοφόρον, Latin *aquilifer*, 'standard-bearer' of a legion

4. ἐκ, *ἐκ* III 3, 'by.'

4. ἀναστρέψαι, *ἀναστρέφω*.

7. Ἰτύκην, Utica.

8. ἀγῶνος, the battle of Thapsus, in which Caesar

defeated the Pompeians under Scipio (§ 43. 1). Fought on April 6, 46 B.C.

10. δηχθείς, vexed.

10. ἐφ' ᾧ, 'why.'

11. δ' οὖν, 'however that may be.'

13. θριάμβους κατήγαγε, a translation of the Latin *triumphum ducere*.

13. Αἰγυπτιακόν, for his victory over Ptolemy (see §§ 40–2); Ποντικόν, for his victory over Pharnaces (§ 42).

16. ἀνελάμβανεν, ἀναλαμβάνω IV.

§ 45. 1. ἀποδειχθείς, ἀποδείκνυμι.

2. Ἰβηρίαν, Spain.

3. παῖδας, Cneius and Sextus. They were about thirty years of age. Both were great admirals. Cneius was taken prisoner after Munda, and put to death. Sextus carried on a vigorous resistance till 35 B.C.

6. περιστῆσαι. Note this is the transitive aorist of περίστημι.

8. Μοῦνδαν, Munda, probably near Cordova.

10. τῶν ὅπλων, ὅπλον II 3.

11. λαβόντες ἐγχειρίσαι, 'to take and hand him over to.'

17. ἀγωνίσαιτο, ἀγωνίζομαι.

17. νῦν. The use of it here is justified as being a quotation of his actual words.

§ 46. 2. ἐγκεκλικότες, ἐγκλίνω, 'having bowed down before.'

7. Ἐπιεικείας, *Clementia*, 'Clemency.'

7. οὐκ ἀπὸ τρόπου = πρὸς τρόπον, see τρόπος III.

7. δοκοῦσι, subject, 'the Senate.'

8. ἐπὶ τῇ, ἐπί V.

8. *ψηφίσασθαι*, *ψηφίζομαι*.

9. *πεπολεμηκότων*, *πολεμέω*.

10–11. *Βρούτῳ καὶ Κασσίῳ*, Marcus Brutus and Caius Cassius, the chief conspirators against Caesar's life. See §§ 50, 57–9, 63–4.

11. *ἐστρατήγουν*, 'held praetorships.'

15. *ἀνδριάντας*, *ἀνδριάς*.

17. *ὑπέμειναν*, *ὑπομένω* II 2.

§ 47. 1. *Διὰ μέσου*, 'In the intervals of . . .'

3. *Τίβεριν*, the river Tiber.

4. *περικλάσας*, *περικλάω*, 'bending it round.'

4. *τὸ Κιρκαῖον*, Cape Circaeum.

5. *ἐμβαλεῖν*, *ἐμβάλλω*, 'make it flow into.'

5. *Ταρρακίνῃ*, Tarracina. Look up the map of central Italy.

6. *ἀσφάλειαν καὶ ῥᾳστώνην*, there would be a better harbour than the sandy mouth of the Tiber as it was, and the current would be less swift when the course of the river was lengthened.

7. *φοιτῶσιν*, dative of the participle.

10. *ὑποκειμένων*, *ὑπόκειμαι* II 3.

10. *ἔμιξεν*, *μίγνυμι*.

11. *διηκριβωμένην*, *διακριβόω*. Literally, 'He mixed (compounded) out of methods already suggested a correction of his own.' Translate, 'by a combination of methods already suggested, he devised a correction of his own and one that was more exactly worked out.'

12. *ἧττον ἑτέρων*. The error in the Julian calendar

amounted to an excess of about three days in 400 years. This is corrected in the Gregorian calendar which we use by having a leap-year only in those hundreds that are exactly divisible by 4, as 1600, 2000. The Julian calendar is still in use in Russia, and is actually thirteen days behind ours.

13. *τὴν ἀνωμαλίαν*, the 'irregularity' of the calendar, caused by the fact that the solar year does not consist of a whole number of days.

13. *Οὐ μὴν ἀλλά*. You will find this phrase in its alphabetical order in L.S.

15. *τὴν δύναμιν*, that is, of Caesar.

17. *Λύραν*, Lyra, the constellation of that name.

17. *ἐκ*, III 3, 'in accordance with.'

17. *διατάγματος*, Caesar's edict.

§ 48. 2. *ἐξειργάσατο*, *ἐξεργάζομαι*.

6. *ἀχθεσθείς*, *ἄχθομαι*.

14. *ἐπὶ παιδιᾷ*, 'in sport.'

15. *τῶν ἐμβόλων*, the Rostra.

16. *κεκοσμημένος*, *κοσμέω*.

17. *Ἀντώνιος*, Marcus Antonius, Caesar's famous lieutenant and avenger.

18. *ὑπάτευεν*, 'he was *ὕπατος*, consul.'

§ 49. 1. *ἐνέβαλε*, *ἐμβάλλω* II. Subject, Antonius.

3. *περιπεπλεγμένον*, *περιπλέκω*.

3. *ὤρεξε*, *ὀρέγω*.

5. *Ἀπωσαμένου*, *ἀπωθέω*.

9. *ἀπενεχθῆναι*, *ἀποφέρω*.

11. ἀναδεδεμένοι, ἀναδέω.

13. ἀσπασαμένους, ἀσπάζομαι.

15. εἵπετο, ἕπομαι.

16. Βροῦτος, Lucius Junius Brutus, the expeller of the Tarquins, first consul of Rome.

18. καταστήσας, translate 'transferred.'

§ 50. 2. γένος, 'by descent.'

2. ἐκεῖθεν, that is, 'from Brutus,' § 49. 16.

2. πρὸς πατέρων, πρός with gen. I 2.

5. κατεπίμπλασαν, καταπίμπλημι. What tense is it?

6. στρατηγῶν, 'as praetor.'

8. αἰσθόμενος, αἰσθάνομαι.

9. διακινούμενον, 'that he was . . .'

9. παρώξυνεν, παροξύνω.

9–10. Εἶχε δι' ὑποψίας, 'suspected him.' So δι' ἐχθρᾶς, διὰ φιλίας ἔχειν, to hate, love, &c.

14. Δολοβέλλα, a worthless noble, son-in-law of Cicero.

15. ὡς, 'that,' introducing νεωτερίζοιεν in oratio obliqua in explanation of διαβολῆς, 'an accusation that they'. . .

15. φάναι after λέγεται.

16. ταχεῖς, ταχύς.

§ 51. 1. οὐχ οὕτως, 'not so much.'

2. ἀφύλακτον, 'unheeded.'

2. τὸ πεπρωμένον, like ἡ πεπρωμένη. See πέπρωται.

4. Strabo the geographer (B.C. 54 (?)–A.D. 24).

5. ἐπιφερομένους, 'fighting with one another.'

11. Εἰδούς, *Idus*, the Ides, March 15.

12–15. προείποι . . . προσπαίξειε, oratio obliqua after διεξιόντων ὡς.

15. *προσπαίξειε, προσπαίζω.*

§ 52. 1. Πρὸ *μιᾶς ἡμέρας*, 'on the day before.'

1. Λεπίδου, Marcus Lepidus, triumvir with Antonius and Octavian.

3. *φθάσας, φθάνω.*

4. Μετὰ *ταῦτα κοιμώμενος*, on the night, therefore, before the murder.

6. *θυρίδων, θυρίς.*

7. *φωτί, φάος.*

8. Καλπουρνίαν, his wife Calpurnia.

10. *ἄρα*, 'as it seems,' 'as she afterwards explained.' *ἄρα* introduces an explanation.

12. *ἐδεῖτο*, δέω B III.

16. *τοῦ μέλλοντος*, see *μέλλω*, at the end.

17. *δυσιερεῖν*, 'to obtain unfavourable signs' from sacrifices.

17. *ἔγνω, γιγνώσκω* II.

18. *ἀφεῖναι, ἀφίημι.*

§ 53. 1. Decimus Brutus, by adoption Brutus Albinus, served under Caesar in Gaul. Put to death by Antony in 43 B.C.

6. *καθήπτετο, καθάπτω.*

6. *μὲν γάρ* introduces oratio obliqua, 'for, he said, all were . . .'

7. *ὅπως* after *ψηφίζεσθαι*, 'that.'

9. *φοροίη, φορέω.*

9. *τὴν ἄλλην*, that is, all except Italy.

10. *εἰ δὲ φράσει*, the tense and mood actually used by

the speaker are retained. εἰ with indic., 'but if some one *now* tells them . . .'

12. ἐντύχῃ, ἐντυγχάνω.

14. ἦ οὐχ = Latin *nonne?*

14. ταῦτα, that is, such conduct on Caesar's part.

16. ἀφοσιώσασθαι, from ἀφοσιόω, here = 'to declare it a *dies nefastus*,' 'to forbid business on that day.'

16. αὐτόν, Caesar 'himself.'

§ 54. 1. Κνίδιος, of Cnidos, a city in Caria (SW. Asia Minor), famous for a statue of Aphrodite by Praxiteles.

2. Ἑλληνικῶν λόγων σοφιστής, 'a professor of Greek eloquence.'

4. ἦκε, ἥκω.

11. Δεξάμενος, δέχομαι.

17. οὐδὲ ὅλως, 'never . . . at all.'

17. ἐκθλιβῆναι, ἐκθλίβω.

18. παρὰ πᾶσαν τὴν ὁδόν, 'all along the way.'

§ 55. 2. δεξάμενος, translate 'the place where the murder was done.'

4. κειμένην, κεῖμαι III.

4. ἀνάθημα, that is, a building dedicated by him.

11. ἐμβαλὼν . . . ὁμιλίαν, 'having engaged him on purpose in a lengthy conversation.'

15. ἀπήντησαν, ἀπαντάω.

15. ὡς with the future participle 'as if to . . .'

16. ἐντυγχάνοντι, ἐντυγχάνω 2.

§ 56. 2. ἠγανάκτει, ἀγανακτέω.

2. πρὸς ἕκαστον, πρός with accus. I 2.

3. *τήβεννον*, the toga.
8. *βαθεῖαν*, *βαθύς*.
9. *ταραχθείς*, *ταράσσω*.
11. Ἅμα πως, 'at once as it were.'
16. *πρός*, 'at' what was being done.
17. *ἀλλὰ μηδέ*, 'nay, not even.'

§ 57. 1. *παρεσκευασμένων*, *παρασκευάζω*. Partitive gen. depending on *ἑκάστου*.
2. *γυμνόν* predicative with *τὸ ξίφος*.
3. *τρέψειε*, *τρέπω*.
3. *πρὸς ὅ τι τρέψειε*, optative of indefinite repetition, 'Whatever way he turned his gaze.'
5. *ἐνειλεῖτο* (*ἐνειλέω*). See *ἐνείλλω*. Subject, Caesar.
7. *ἄρα*, 'in fact.'
10. *ἐσπασμένον*, *σπάω*.
11. *παρῆκεν*, *παρίημι* I.
12. *ἀπωσθείς*, *ἀπωθέω*.
14. *καθῆμαξεν*, *καθαιμάσσω*.
15. *αὐτόν*, 'himself.'

§ 58. 3. *ἐροῦντος*, *ἐρῶ*.
5. *κατέπλησε*, *καταπίμπλημι*.
10. *ὑπεκδύντες*, see *ὑπεκδύομαι*.
14. *συστραφέντες*, *συστρέφω*.
15. *φεύγουσιν*, dative plural of the participle.

§ 59. 4. *προσεῖχεν*, *προσέχω* III.
5. *οἰκτείρων* goes closely with *ὑπεδήλου*, 'that it pitied.'
7. *ἀνοιχθεισῶν*, *ἀνοίγνυμι*.
10. *ἐθεάσαντο*, *θεάομαι*.
10. *πληγαῖς*, Plutarch says he received twenty-three.

10. διαλελωβημένον, διαλωβάομαι.

12. περισωρεύσαντες. See σωρεύω. περι- in the compound means 'round about.'

14. ὑφῆψαν, ὑφάπτω.

16. ἀνῃρημκότων, ἀναιρέω.

17. διασπάσασθαι, διασπάω.

§ 60. 1. ἔτυχε with ἐωρακώς, l. 3, see τυγχάνω Intr. II.

8. ὑφορώμενος, 'shrinking from.'

9. ὀφθέντος αὐτοῦ, genitive absolute.

9. τῶν πολλῶν depends on τις.

10. ἔφρασεν, φράζω.

11. διὰ πάντων ἦν, 'spread through all the people.'

14. συνομοσαμένοις, συνόμνυμι.

15. ὥρμησαν, ὁρμάω.

15. διέσπασαν, διασπάω.

16. δείσαντες, δείδω.

§ 61. 2. ἐπιβιώσας, ἐπιβιόω.

5. κατειργάσατο, κατεργάζομαι.

6. ὅτι μή, ὅτι IV.

8. δαίμων III, 'genius,' a semi-divine personification of a man's luck in life.

9. ἐχρήσατο, χράω (C).

9. ἐπηκολούθησε, ἐπακολουθέω.

11. ἄχρι τοῦ λιπεῖν, 'until it left.'

13. καθ' ὁτιοῦν, 'in any degree whatever.'

§ 62. 1, 4. τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων, τῶν θείων, neuter plurals.

2. ἡττηθείς, ἡσσάομαι.

2. ἐν Φιλίπποις, at Philippi, in Macedonia, the battle in which Caesar Octavianus (Augustus) and Antonius crushed Caesar's murderers.

5. ἐπί C II.

6. ἠφανίσθη, ἀφανίζω.

7. ἀμαύρωμα, substantive neuter, 'dimming.'

9. μαρμαρυγάς, 'radiance.'

10. κατῄει, κάτειμι (ἴδο).

13. ἡμιπέπτους, 'half-ripened.'

§ 63. 6. τοῦ μέλλοντος, see μέλλω at the end.

8. πλεῖστον, etc., literally 'enabled by nature to employ himself awake for the longest time,' that is, 'to work longest without sleep.'

9. χρῆσθαι, χράω (C).

9. πεφυκώς, φύω.

13. ἐκφύλου, 'unusual.'

14. Ἐκπλαγείς, ἐκπλήσσω.

16. ἠρώτα, ἐρωτάω.

16. ὅστις ἐστίν, the indirect form of the question τίς ἐστίν; or τίς εἶ;

§ 64. 6. ἀντιταχθείς, ἀντιτάσσω.

6. Καίσαρι, Octavianus.

7. τὸ καθ' ἑαυτόν, 'the enemy opposed to him.'

9. τὴν δευτέραν, supply μάχην.

12. συνείς, συνίημι.

12. τὸ πεπρωμένον = ἡ πεπρωμένη, πέπρωται.

12. ἔρρωψε, ῥίπτω.

12. φέρων, see φέρω, under the passive; 'with a rush,' or 'headlong.'

15. κρημνῶδες, the town of Philippi stood on a steep height of Mount Pangaeus.

17. συνεπιρρώσαντος, συνεπιρρώννυμι.

DATES OF THE EVENTS MENTIONED

B.C.

100. Birth of Caesar.
83. Caesar marries Cornelia.
81. Caesar visits Nicomedes.
77. Caesar is taken by Pirates.
63. Caesar is elected Pontifex Maximus. He defends the Catilinarians.
62. Caesar is praetor.
61. Caesar goes to Spain as propraetor.
59. Caesar is consul.
58–50. Caesar is governor of Gaul.
58. Caesar defeats the Helvetii and Ariovistus.
55. First invasion of Britain.
54. Second invasion of Britain.
54, Sept. Death of Julia.
54. Defeat of the Nervii.
52. Siege of Alesia.
49, Jan. 12. Caesar crosses the Rubicon.
49, Mar. 17. Pompeius goes to Greece.
49, Summer. Siege of Massilia.
48, Jan. 4. Caesar follows Pompeius.
48, Spring. Battles round Dyrrhachium.

B.C.

48, Aug. 9. Battle of Pharsalia.

48, Sept. 29. Murder of Pompeius at Alexandria.

48, Sept.—47, March. Caesar at Alexandria.

47, Aug. Battle of Zela.

47, Sept.—46, July. Caesar in Africa.

46, April 6. Battle of Thapsus.

46. Caesar reforms the Calendar.

45, March 17. Battle of Munda.

45, Sept. Caesar returns to Rome. Triumphs. Is appointed Dictator for life. Quintilis called July in his honour.

44, Feb. 15. The Lupercalia.

44, March 15. The Ides of March. Murder of Caesar.

42. Battles of Philippi.

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